"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Snow or rain, clearing by noon, southeasterly gales shifting to southwesterly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,490. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 d, $1.05⅛; cash corn, No 2 mixed, 35⅞ cents; cash cotton, 5⅞ cents.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday had a four hours' debate on the Teller silver resolution. There were a good many sharp colloquies in it. The feature of the debate was a speech by Mr. Teller, in which he said he wanted bondholders to be paid in silver. The House gave most of its session to a discussion of the question whether or not prosperity had come to the country since the inauguration of Mr. McKinley as President. The Senate passed the Pension bill, and in executive session confirmed the nomination of Gov. Griggs of New Jersey to be Attorney General.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Russia has offered to provide a loan for China on the same terms offered by England. M. Dembion, the suspended member, and a party of Socialists tried to force an entrance into the Chamber of Deputies in Brussels, but were prevented by troops. Seventy-one Ugandas were slain and 188 wounded in an encounter with British forces in the Usoga country. It is proposed to reduce the duty on cereals in Italy, on account of the bread riots. John Laird of the famous shipbuilding firm of Birkenhead, England, which built the Confederate cruiser Alabama, is dead.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Leon Bleus, who describes himself as a Baltimore baker, created a scene at the White House yesterday and was arrested.

Chinese witnesses before an Illinois Senate investigating committee accuse the Chicago police of levying blackmail on opium joints.

The National Bank of Commerce of New Bedford, Mass., is likely to go into liquidation on account of losses sustained by reason of the mill troubles there last year.

The United States battleship Maine arrived at Havana. Salutes were fired, Capt. Sigsbee exchanged calls with the officers of the German and Spanish ships, and the usual courtesies were tendered him by the Captain of the port.

The coasting schooner Gov. Ames brought into Providence nineteen survivors of the filibustering steamer Tillie of New London, which was abandoned in a gale off Barnegat. Four men who could not be rescued were left on board.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Loomis Nelson and Bernard Campbell, their coachman, were badly injured at New Rochelle on Monday night through their coach falling into an excavation in Residence Park. The coachman is not expected to live.

Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, in an address at Philadelphia yesterday, explained and defended his currency plan. He also argued that wages and the purchasing power of wages had increased under the gold standard and that the country generally was prosperous. In the course of his address he replied to statements in recent speeches of William J. Bryan.

Page 2.

Four hundred delegates were present at the opening session of the monetary convention at Indianapolis yesterday. Gov. Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa presided and delivered an address.

Saul Jacobs, the Cleveland (Ohio) liquor dealer, was found guilty in the General Sessions Court of helping to swindle Max Bernstein out of $182.75. A bag of brass filings was sold to Bernstein for gold. Jacobs's wife fainted after the verdict was announced.

Page 3.

Judge Louis Emery McComas was elected yesterday to succeed Arthur Pue Gorman as United States Senator from Maryland.

The King's Bridge Railway Company was incorporated at Albany yesterday, with a capital of $1,000,000. It is said that it will co-operate with the Third Avenue Railroad Company in its rapid transit plans.

In a lecture at Cooper Union last night upon "The Liquor Problem; Its Effective Treatment," Dr. E. R. L. Gould recommended the adoption of the Gothenburg system of local option, which he explained.

In the Senate at Albany yesterday there was a discussion of the so-called "printing scandal," and in the Assembly the Excise Committee was charged with delaying action on proposed amendments to the Raines law. The canal investigation question will come up in the Assembly today, when the Democrats will introduce a substitute for the bill prepared by the Ways and Means Committee.

Page 4.

The wind blew at the rate of sixty-six miles an hour in St. Louis yesterday. Two persons were killed and another fatally injured.

The Rev. Dr. Charles O. Brown, upon confession of some of the charges brought against him while pastor of the First Congregational Church of San Francisco, has been dropped from the Bay Conference.

George J. Gould, Elbridge T. Gerry, and Stanford White protested yesterday against the high duties imposed on works of art imported by them. Mr. Gerry told a singular story of some antique furniture he bought, lost, and purchased again in London.

The International Dry Dock and Construction Company has made a proposition to build a large floating dry dock for the use of the Government on a yearly rental of $90,000 for 100 days' use each year for twenty years. The structure is to cost about $1,500,000.

Many holders of bonds of the recent issue in Richmond and Queens, concerned at Corporation Counsel Whalen's statement regarding the contracts which the loan was fixed to pay, called yesterday upon Controller Coler, who said that the bondholders would not be affected by any action the city might take in the matter.

Page 5.

Fifteen passengers will set sail for the Klondike on the Actaea, formerly a pilot boat, on Saturday.

The Canadian Government has agreed to admit free of duty all supplies brought into the Klondike region by the United States relief expeditions.

The third annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers began, with between 300 and 400 manufacturers from various parts of the country present.

Two fires in Brooklyn three-story tenements, on the same street, but far apart, were attended by similar incidents. The fires occurred at different hours, and in each instance women and children were compelled to drop from fire-escapes to the arms, backs, or coats of bystanders. In all, six women and children were hurt, three at each fire.

Page 7.

Another conference was held relating to the reopening of the Olympia, but as Oscar Hammerstein refused to accept Andrew Freedman's proposition to let him, Freedman, handle the financial end, no agreement was made.

Miss Laura Duane Ireland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Ireland, was married to Louis H. Junod in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest last night. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, the rector, officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Junod will sail for Bermuda on Saturday.

Mrs. Julia K. West, the retiring School Commissioner of Richmond County, says that there has been gross fraud in the matter of school teachers' examinations, and that as a last resource, after vainly trying to get Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner and Deputy Superintendent Ainsworth to make a public investigation, she has forwarded the proofs of her allegations to Gov. Black.

Page 10.

Two new injunctions were sought to prevent Brooklyn trolleys crossing the bridge. They seek to prevent the De Kalb Avenue and Brooklyn Heights Roads using each other's tracks. A return order was made.

William J. King, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years. He then declared he was innocent to Recorder Goff, who revoked the sentence and ordered a trial.

The Brooklyn Board of Education held its last meeting as a separate body. President Swanstrom urged the necessity of sending the strongest possible delegation to the city board, and hinted at the possibility of a fight for the survival of the Brooklyn system.

Page 12.

Edward J. Ratcliffe, the actor, was indicted for perjury by the Grand Jury. He will be arraigned to-day to plead.

The wife of a Long Island fireman testified that her former lover tried to wreck her husband's train because she jilted him.

Ernest E. Baldwin was appointed First Assistant United States District Attorney by Henry L. Burnett, and placed in charge of the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court.

The contest of the will of Charles Barson, who left all his property to his daughter, was begun yesterday before Surrogate Arnold. Undue influence is alleged by the testator's sons.

A statement was issued from the Board of Health in reply to the New York Medical Society's criticism of the vaccine and antitoxine bureaus of the department, which told of efficient work done in these bureaus.

The British ship Clyde, which has arrived here from Calcutta, has a mascot aboard in the shape of a monkey which dresses to suit the changes of climate it is exposed to, and is declared to be well versed in things nautical.

E. B. Dunn, the weather forecaster, called upon the Mayor yesterday to urge him to favor the bill for the purchase of Governors Island for use as a park. Mr. Van Wyck said he favored the scheme, but was opposed to additional expenditure of money for small parks this year.

Father Dent has begun suit against Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Keane, Father De Angelis, and William T. Schley for $100,000 damages for alleged false imprisonment and malicious prosecution, the trouble beginning with his expulsion from the Society of Friars Minor of the Order of St. Francis.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday Mayor Van Wyck complimented Corporation Counsel Whalen and Fire Commissioner Scannell for effecting economies in their departments. The budget of the Charities Department was again turned back by the Mayor, who objected to an item for wet nurses.

At a meeting of the Directorate of the Manhattan Railway Company yesterday a committee, consisting of Russell Sage, R. M. Galloway, Marcellus Hartley, and President Gould, was authorized to take charge of the negotiations with the Rapid Transit Commission. President Gould's attitude in the matter was unanimously approved.

At the meeting of the Municipal Assembly yesterday both the Council and Board adopted resolutions protesting against a reduction in the number of postal deliveries. The education budget was submitted, and the Council adopted an ordinance for a Bureau of Licenses. Some amusing matters were considered by the Aldermen, who also criticised the resolutions sent in from the Council.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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COACH FALLS INTO A HOLE.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Nelson Injured at New Rochelle—Bernard Campbell, Coachman, May Die.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Loomis Nelson and their coachman, Bernard Campbell, were badly injured last night by their coach upsetting into a sewer excavation in Residence Park while they were driving home from the station. The excavation, it is claimed, was unguarded, and had no lights about it to warn drivers.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson were imprisoned in the vehicle. Campbell was unconscious in the trench. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson were rescued by the driver of a stage who passed and heard their groans. They were taken home in the stage, and Campbell was conveyed to the hospital. The coachman's neck appeared to be injured, and he is not expected to live. Mr. Nelson suffered severe injuries to his right arm and hand, and was not able to go to his duties as an editor on Harper's Weekly to-day. It may be a couple of weeks before he is able to be about. Mrs. Nelson's injuries may prove serious. She was hurt about the head and body.

Mr. Nelson said to-night that he would sue the village for damages.

ALLEGED RELIGIOUS IMPOSTOR.

The Rev. L. C. Hutchinson Arrested in England—Known in New York and New Orleans.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 25.—The Rev. George W. Belsey, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church of this city, has succeeded in doing some very clever detective work, and has caused the arrest in England of a man going under the name of the Rev. L. C. Hutchinson, although it is thought he went under a different name in New York, where he is wanted, and also in New Orleans. Mr. Belsey became interested in the case at Whitstable, England, where he formerly lived. There Hutchinson claimed to be an American minister and pastor of a New Orleans church which had a membership of 2,000. He said his salary was $10,000 a year. He said his wife, who was dead, was a daughter of Millionaire Hatch of New York. Mr. Belsey learned there was no such person in New Orleans, and that Hutchinson had a wife and several children in London. The latter suddenly left for New York, saying his father-in-law had just died. He could shed tears on the slightest provocation. He borrowed right and left, but did not go to New York, after all. Instead, he began revival work in Swinton, England, where he borrowed thousands. Officers got on his trail, and he received a telegram during services, saying his wife had just died in New York. The telegram, which was afterward recovered, proved to be from his wife. It read: "All is discovered."

A CRANK AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Leon Bleus, who describes himself as a baker, living at 1,617 Ensor Street, Baltimore, created a scene at the White House this afternoon. He drove up to the main doorway in a cab, and, entering the house, violently announced that he had been a Catholic, but the time had now come to call out the United States Army to put down the Catholics. He demanded that the President issue the necessary orders.

The man was taken in charge by the police until his friends can be heard from.

JOHN O'MALLEY'S RIDE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—John O'Malley, who was struck by an engine on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad last night and carried six miles on the engine pilot, was resting easy at the hospital tonight.

He says that he has no idea how he happened to be run down by the engine, and the trainmen are equally at a loss over the affair.

When the train which struck O'Malley pulled into the Union Station last night the injured man was found lying upon the pilot apparently dead. Two ribs are broken, and he has a bad gash on the head.

STEAMSHIP DAGO DISABLED.

Was Leaking When Seen by the Manitoba, Which Could Not Assist Her.

Capt. Gates of the Atlantic Transport Line steamer Manitoba, which arrived yesterday from London, reported that on Jan. 22, in latitude 44 degrees 16 minutes, longitude 55 degrees 35 minutes, at 5:30 P. M., he spoke the steamer Dago of Sunderland, Capt. Scroggie, from Leith, Jan. 1, for Baltimore, with machinery disabled and leaking.

Capt. Scroggie wished to be taken in tow, but owing to the prevailing northeast gale, thick snow, and heavy sea, Capt. Gates declined. The Dago being in the usual track, he thought she would no doubt soon be picked up by a passing steamer.

THE MAINE AT HAVANA

Salutes Fired and Every Courtesy Shown the Officers by Spaniards and Germans.

CAPT. SIGSBEE RETURNS CALLS

He Is Permitted to Use His Own Discretion in Dealing with Events of the Day, but Will Consult Freely with Gen. Lee.

HAVANA, Jan. 25.—The United States battleship Maine, commanded by Charles D. Sigsbee, which left Key West, Fla., on Jan. 24, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning and was saluted by the forts and war vessels.

Shortly after the arrival of the Maine Lieut. Alberto Medrano, representing the Captain of the Port, Vice Admiral José Pastor, visited the battleship and extended the customary courtesies. The arrival of the warship caused much surprise and excited considerable curiosity.

A naval Lieutenant of the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII., the Spanish flagship, visited the Maine early in the afternoon, as did also an officer of the German cruiser Gneisenau, the schoolship. Both visits were returned by Capt. Sigsbee, who at 6 o'clock called upon Rear Admiral Vicente Manteroia, at the Admiralty Office, and upon Vice Admiral Pastor, after which he had a prolonged conference with Consul General Lee. The Consul General will return Capt. Sigsbee's visit to-morrow afternoon. He is arranging for a visit by Capt. Sigsbee to Acting Capt. Gen. Parrado.

The officers and sailors of the Maine will not go ashore at present in order to avoid possible friction, and the United States squadron will remain at the Dry Tortugas or in the vicinity.

The Maine will probably remain here for some time. Capt. Sigsbee has expressed himself as much gratified by the reception tendered him and the courtesy and cordiality shown.

The American newspaper correspondents will give a banquet to Capt. Sigsbee, Consul General Lee, and a number of Spanish officers.

This evening all the wharves were crowded with people anxious to get a glimpse of the American warship by night. The Maine played her searchlight on the arsenal and the fortifications.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Two dispatches were received at the State Department this afternoon. One from Consul General Lee said that the Maine had arrived at 11 o'clock and that all was quiet in Havana. The other was from Capt. Sigsbee and merely said, "Maine arrived."

The second telegram from Consul General Lee received at the State Department today came at 2 o'clock, and was carried by Assistant Secretary Day over to the White House for the information of the President. In this telegram Gen. Lee said that the Maine had been received with every courtesy. The commanders of the German and Spanish ships of war in the harbor had called upon the commander of the Maine, who had returned their calls; the Spanish forts had fired salutes, and all the ceremonies called for by naval etiquette had been observed. In addition, the Consul General stated that everything was tranquil in Havana.

It is said at the Navy Department that, as matters stand, there is no call for further instructions at present to Capt. Sigsbee, who is permitted to use his own discretion in dealing with the events of the day, although he has been enjoined to consult freely with Consul General Lee, and was also minutely instructed before he arrived at Havana as to the wishes of the Secretary of the Navy.

SPANISH SHIPS FOR AMERICA.

A Cabinet Council to Decide What Ports They Are to Visit—The Madrid Press Feels Alarm.

MADRID, Jan. 25.—Admiral Chacon, the Admiral of the fleet, arrived here to-day and had a long conference with Admiral Bermejo, the Minister of Marine. He asserted that the recent evolutions had demonstrated the perfect condition of the fleet.

It is announced that, "following Washington's example," the Spanish Government will "instruct Spanish warships to visit a few American ports."

The next Cabinet Council will decide which American ports the Spanish men-of-war are to visit. The Spanish papers sharply stigmatize the Maine incident as an "act of unwarranted provocation." Most of them, however, counsel the people of Havana to show forbearance.

In official circles the tendency is to accept the argument that the United States is friendly and that it is needless to attach importance to the visit of an American vessel to Havana.

The Imparcial expresses fear that the dispatch of the United States battleship Maine to Havana will provoke a conflict, and adds: "Europe cannot doubt America's attitude toward Spain, but the Spanish people, if necessary, will do their duty with honor."

The Epoca asks if the dispatch of the Maine to Havana is "intended as a sop to the jingos," and adds: "We cannot suppose the American Government so naïve or badly informed as to imagine that the presence of American war vessels at Havana will be a cause of satisfaction to Spain or an indication of friendship."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Assistant Secretary of State Day, on being shown the above dispatch, said merely that the department had heard nothing of it so far, but would probably be notified by Minister Woodford in case it were true.

Spanish Minister Dupuy de Lôme stated that he had no advices from his home Government that any Spanish war vessels were to visit this country.

SENOR DE LOME SATISFIED.

Dr. Congosto Writes that the Riots Were Made Up Largely of Boys.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Spanish Minister, Señor Dupuy de Lome, had little to add to-day to the Cuban status. He expressed much satisfaction with the present condition of affairs, all his advices indicating quiet at Havana and a hopeful outlook. The Minister received a long letter from Secretary General Congosto, reviewing recent events.

Dr. Congosto wrote that the sentiment for the re-establishment of peace is growing very strong and practically universal, as every one wants the opportunity to work which will come with a restoration of peace and the renewal of the many branches of industry. Referring to the recent riots, Dr. Congosto states that they were made up largely of boys, who were induced by a few pennies to enter upon what they regarded as a harmless and rather amusing diversion. A few leaders and a following of many boys gave the occurrence an outward appearance of some seriousness which, however, Dr. Congosto says it never had.

The Minister continues to look at the sending of the Maine to Havana as a friendly measure wholly without significance upon the general condition of affairs. It is pointed out by Señor de Lome that the absence of Gen. Blanco from Havana shows conclusively that no disturbance was apprehended and that this period of entire quiet was regarded as opportune for the return to the custom of having our ships in Cuban waters.

GEN. LEE'S REPORT ON THE RIOTS.

He Shows Aranguren Was Obliged to Execute Col. Ruiz.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Consul General Lee was heard from this afternoon in a mail report sent from Havana last Saturday. The report described the condition of affairs in Havana, dwelling upon the confusion following the riots there, and it is understood argued at length upon the necessity for the presence of an effective vessel of the United States. From some suggestions made about the nature of the report it is probable that the Consul General has enabled the Department of State to answer the resolution introduced in the House by Mr. Williams of Mississippi to learn accurately the circumstances of the death of Ruiz, the agent sent to the Cuban camp by Blanco. The object of the resolution, it was evident, was to show that the outrages committed by the insurgents are as atrocious as those charged against the Spaniards. The report of Gen. Lee makes it quite plain that Ruiz made his offer of money and place to Aranguren in the presence of witnesses, and that his two companions made similar offers to Aranguren's associates and subordinates, and that under the commands of the insurgent authorities, it was impossible for Aranguren to do anything else except to convene a court-martial and sentence them to death. Instead of provoking censure of the insurgents this report probably will have the opposite effect in the House.

EXPEDITION LANDED IN CUBA.

Garcia Says the Ammunition for Dynamite Guns Will Last for Months.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Senor Quesada, representative of the Cuban Junta in Washington, to-day received letters from Cuba detailing events in the interior up to Dec. 20. Among others was a letter from Gen. Calixto Garcia reporting the safe landing and reception by the insurgents of the latest expedition from the United States.

These supplies, particularly the ammunition for the dynamite guns, Gen. Garcia said, were sufficient to enable them to carry on the campaign in the eastern division for many months even should no other supplies be landed.

GEN. GOMEZ FALLS BACK.

Insurgent Camps Destroyed and Aranguren's Correspondence Taken.

HAVANA, Jan. 25.—It is reported at the Palace that Gen. Maximo Gomez has fallen back across the Moron-Jucaro trocha into the Camaguey district.

The Spanish forces, it is announced, have destroyed the camp of the insurgent leader Juan Delgado, near Managua, Province of Havana. It is said to have consisted of over 200 huts. The camp of the insurgent leader Romero is also reported to have been destroyed. In Spanish circles it is said that a Government force, in reconnoitring near Aguacate and Tapaste, this province, has been engaged with the insurgent Gen. Aranguren, who was in command of 130 cavalrymen. The Spaniards are said to have killed many of the insurgents and to have captured the correspondence of Aranguren.

The Spanish forces, under the command of Col. Rubin, it is announced at Spanish headquarters, recently landed on the coast near Trinidad, Province of Santa Clara, to reconnoitre the river Munzo, and dislodged an insurgent force from an intrenched position, which the latter occupied. The Spaniards are announced to have had a Major, a Captain, a doctor, and two soldiers wounded.

The Chamber of Commerce met again last night to consider the proposed commercial treaty with the United States.

La Lucha criticises the splendid banquet held at a famous restaurant, in honor of the Secretary of Commerce and Industry and another banquet given in honor of the Mayor of Santander, pointing out that in the meanwhile the "wretched concentrados" were witnessing those "grand banquets" from the streets.

CAPT. CARTER'S COURT-MARTIAL.

The Accused Officer Traveled Under an Assumed Name.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 25.—At the court-martial of Capt. O. M. Carter this morning, J. W. C. Sterley, Capt. Carter's chief clerk, testified that in August, 1896, Capt. Carter went to Canada and instructed him to address him under the assumed name of "C. G. Montgomery." The witness did as requested.

In documentary evidence it was shown that when sending out specifications to prospective bidders for the Cumberland Sound improvements, Capt. Carter, in some instances only sent one copy, when he should have forwarded three to all parties. They were requested to call at the office for the other two, if they intended to bid on work.

NEW BEDFORD BANK TROUBLE.

The National Bank of Commerce to Go into Liquidation.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 25.—The stockholders of the National Bank of Commerce, at a meeting to-day, heard the report of a committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the bank, and voted to call a special meeting, at which action probably will be taken to liquidate the affairs of the bank and go out of business. The losses sustained by the bank were due to mill troubles in this city nearly a year ago. The bank held a large amount in notes and other paper of the mills which became insolvent, and has never been able to recover.

From the report of the committee, it appears that the loss of the bank is about $400,000, which not only wipes out the surplus of $200,000, but also reduces the capital $200,000. The committee reports that there are assets sufficient to pay the claims of depositors and all the other indebtedness, and leave to the stockholders a balance in round numbers of $800,000, or $80 per share.

A Kansas National Bank Fails.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Information reached the Treasury Department to-day of the failure of the National Bank of Paola, Kansas. At the date of the last report the bank had surplus and profits amounting to $12,500, and deposits of $7,456. Bank Examiner Cunningham has been placed in charge.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm of Monday night in Texas has moved rapidly to Lake Erie, increasing in intensity, causing a southwest wind of 68 miles an hour at St. Louis and a northeast wind of 64 miles at Chicago and general rains from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast and snow in the lake regions, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and in New England, amounting to one foot in Eastern Iowa and in extreme Northwestern Illinois. This storm will move northeastward and cause violent southeasterly gales on the New England and New Jersey coasts Wednesday morning, shifting to westerly in the afternoon. There will be a decided fall in temperature in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys and lake regions. The weather will clear in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, the lake regions, and the Middle Atlantic States. Snow may be expected in New England, turning into rain, and clearing in southern portion Wednesday. The weather is colder from the Lower Missouri Valley to the West Gulf States, warmer in the Upper Ohio Valley, and slight changes have occurred elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	9	28	30
6 A. M.	7	27	31
9 A. M.	9	29	34
12 M.	11	31	42
4 P. M.	15	32	39
6 P. M.	12	29	35
9 P. M.	9	33	34
12 P. M.	8	37	38

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....35⅝
Weather Bureau.....30⅝
Corresponding date 1897.....10
Corresponding date last 20 years.....29

The maximum temperature yesterday was 36 degrees at 10:30 P. M.; the minimum was 26 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 68 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 100 per cent.

FILIBUSTER STEAMER LOST

The Tillie Abandoned Off Barnegat with Four Men Who Could Not Be Saved.

NINETEEN SURVIVORS RESCUED

Brought Into Providence by the Coasting Schooner Governor Ames—Dynamite and Guns Aboard—Capt. Jack O'Brien in Charge.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 25.—The small two-masted filibustering steamer Tillie of New York was abandoned at sea last Sunday afternoon while off Barnegat. Nineteen of those on board of her were saved in the midst of a terrible storm by the schooner Governor Ames, but four men could not be taken off and went down with the vessel.

Forty tons of dynamite, three dynamite guns, and a considerable quantity of ammunition, intended for the warring Cubans, were on board the Tillie when she sank. The Governor Ames arrived from Newport News at 11 o'clock this morning. She was docked at the Providence Coal Company's wharf at once and the news of the rescue soon became known.

Ten of the rescued men were Cubans, and the remainder were the officers and crew of the abandoned steamer, and the famous Capt. Jack O'Brien, who had charge of the expedition, it is supposed.

Capt. Waldemar of the Governor Ames says of the rescue:

"Sunday afternoon about 2 o'clock, while twenty-eight miles south by west of Shinnecock, we sighted a small two-masted steamer flying her colors union down. Steering toward the steamer and watching her through the glass we saw that she was deep in the water and laboring heavily. Soon afterward we made out two boats filled with men just astern of the distressed craft.

Four Men Left to Their Fate.

"The wind was blowing forty miles an hour and the sea was fierce. The waves were breaking clear across the Ames amidships, and we had our hands full to manage our ship, but we realized that the steamer close by was sinking, that many men were in peril of their lives, and resolved to do what we could to aid them. The Ames's course was changed to bring her as close to the steamer as possible, and when within a quarter of a mile of her the five-master was hove to.

"Two boatloads of men from the foundering steamer commenced to work their way toward the Ames. Lines were thrown to the boats, and these were seized by the men, who jumped overboard, and in that fashion were hauled aboard by the crew of the Ames, one at a time. Eleven men finally stood safe on the Ames's quarterdeck. They said that eight more, including Capt. Berry, were still aboard the Tillie."

Capt. Waldemar called for volunteers, and Second Mate Nover and Seamen George Green, Peter Nelson, Charles Lindquist, and Frank B. Bronz stepped forward. They struggled to the Tillie's largest boat and put off to the Tillie, taking off Captain Berry and three more. The four poor fellows left aboard were promised that they should be saved as quick as the boat could return to them. The trip back to the Ames was a hard struggle. Darkness began to lower, and as the Ames's five brave volunteers were exhausted, it would have been useless to have tried to make another trip.

All hands realized that the four unfortunate men on the Tillie were doomed and that there was no help for them. Reluctantly Capt. Waldemar put the vessel on her course again. She entered the bay Monday and was towed up this morning.

Took on Cubans Off Montauk Point.

Capt. Berry, master of the Tillie, waived the question of filibustering and said the Tillie was purchased two months ago by McAllister Brothers of New York and was fitted for carrying cattle and freight. He took in a cargo of soft coal and cased provisions last week in New York and sailed on Wednesday, bound for Tampa, Fla. He said that after discharging the coal at Tampa he understood that the vessel was to commence carrying cattle from Tampa to Havana for the Spanish Government. Leaving New York, he proceeded to Montauk Point, where on Saturday fourteen Cubans joined the vessel. He took them merely as passengers for Tampa.

The Tillie put to sea at once. Saturday night she commenced to leak in the shaft alley around the stuffing box. At the time the trouble began, the vessel was fifty miles to the eastward of Barnegat and forty-three miles from the nearest land. The steam pumps soon became choked, and Capt. Berry headed the vessel for the Long Island shore. Twice he sighted two vessels, but they were too far away to see the signal of distress. At last the fires were drowned out, and all hands gave up the last hope of reaching shore.

The two boats were lowered, and as many men as they would hold piled into them and swung astern of the foundering steamer, holding to her by lines in order not to desert their shipmates, for whom there was no room in the boats.

Just after this move Capt. Berry sighted the topmasts of a vessel, which he instantly knew must be the Gov. Ames.

The names of the officers and crew of the Tillie are as follows: Master—George W. Berry; First Officer—G. Lindquist; First Engineer—William H. Mears; Second Engineer—Charles Nelson; Seamen—Hugh Connolly, C. Anderson; Firemen—Hugh McGill, A. H. Fitzpatrick.

The remainder of the party's names are given as follows: J. D. White, (supposed to be Jack O'Brien,) Dr. G. Garcia Victar, Fernando Tradior, Octavio de Aguar, Benjamin Goberga, Alfredo Parajon, Dr. Frank B. Agramonte, Eliso Cartaya, D. W. De Moya, Dr. Ramon Pajes, Frank Paghucci, all of New York.

Those left on the steamer were Horacio Hevia, Alfred Bermudez, Mr. Cancelleri, and the steward, whose name is unknown.

Capt. Berry gives his residence as 1,494 Portland Avenue, Brooklyn. He had been mate of the tug Atlas during the last Fall, previous to which he was first pilot of the New York steamer Paul Koch.

Upon reaching Providence the survivors, after expressing their gratitude to Capt. Waldemar of the Governor Ames, left immediately for New York. Capt. Jack O'Brien disappeared.

The mate of the Governor Ames claims that the steamer was not a filibuster, for she was too slow, being only able to make eight knots an hour. She was going to Tampa and from there to the Bahamas, where the cargo and men would be transferred to a speedier vessel like the Douglas or the Three Friends. The mate says that the Ames might have saved all had not the gigantic five-master been so obstinate in the heavy seas and high winds. It took her three hours to get near enough to the Tillie to begin the rescue, and darkness came too soon for four men.

THE TILLIE WAS UNSEAWORTHY.

She Was Sold Recently, and Was Well Known in New London.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 25.—The old freight steamer Tillie was well known at this port. Up to three years ago she was used as a Central Vermont Railroad Company freighter, plying between New London and New York. Among shipping men here she was considered unseaworthy. The steamer was recently sold by the Central Vermont Railroad Company, and at the time it was reported that the McAllister Brothers of Brooklyn were the purchasers.

The news of the loss of the Tillie off Barnegat is considered as substantial proof that the mysterious two-masted steamer whose antics off Montauk Point on Saturday caused so much excitement was none other than the Tillie. On Saturday two tugs of the Staples Coal Company arrived in New London. One of the tugs reported that while making this harbor on Saturday a two-masted schooner was sighted lying to under Montauk Point, and that her position and movements excited curiosity. At the same time the steam lighter Columbia was seen steaming toward New London.

Earlier in the day the Columbia arrived here, and her Captain said his vessel had carried cases of machinery to Providence. On Sunday the Columbia took aboard 10,000 gallons of water and at noon steamed away, her destination being unknown. It is now considered as certain that the Columbia communicated with the Tillie. The theory that the Tillie may have been scuttled is not considered here. It is believed that the vessel was so frail that she was unable to weather the gale, and went down.

THE TILLIE ELUDED DETECTIVES.

She Slipped Out of New York in Ballast After Clearing for Key West.

The steamer Tillie, an antiquated and generally unseaworthy craft, took advantage of the heavy fog which prevailed in New York Harbor last Thursday night, and, although closely watched by detectives in the employ of the Spanish Government, cleverly gave them the slip and sailed away. The vessel was thirty-six years old.

On last Wednesday night when she was believed to be lying quietly in the Erie Basin she steamed over to the Communipaw coal dock and took aboard eighty tons of soft coal. Late Thursday afternoon she steamed out into the harbor and anchored off Liberty Island. A few minutes before the Custom House closed she received clearance papers for Key West, where it was stated she was to sail in ballast. The Spanish Consulate had become apprised of the suspicious movements of the vessel, and a body of detectives was set to watch her. During the evening, however, the fog settled down so thickly that it was impossible to see a ship's length, and early the following morning when the fog lifted the Tillie was nowhere to be seen.

Capt. Jack's Wedding Party.

It was suspected by the Spanish authorities that Capt. Jack O'Brien, who has piloted a number of similar expeditions, would have charge of the Tillie, and he had been placed under surveillance at his home, in Kearny, N. J. It was learned yesterday that on Thursday he received word to report for duty on Saturday, but at what point could not be learned. His residence was constantly watched by detectives, however, so on Friday night all the neighbors assembled, upon invitation, to celebrate the Captain's wedding anniversary. The house was brilliantly lighted, and feasting and dancing reigned supreme. The detectives supposedly relaxed their vigilance, and while the celebration was at its height the Captain quietly slipped away. He is supposed to have joined the Tillie off Montauk Point. His absence was not discovered by the detectives for several days afterward. O'Brien was aboard the filibustering steamer Hawkins, which was scuttled and sunk soon after leaving this port.

The Hawkins at that time had a very valuable cargo of arms and ammunition aboard.

The story of the last disaster caused great excitement among the members of the Cuban Junta in this city, but unusual reticence was maintained. It was said that nothing was known there of the wreck of the Tillie or of her being a filibuster. It was stated that no word had been received regarding the rescue of the nineteen men from the vessel.

Senor Estrada Palma Talks.

Señor Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate, when seen at the Astor House last night replied evasively to questions regarding the Tillie. He conveyed the impression that he had not had to do with the expedition, but he scouted the idea that the Tillie carried dynamite.

"She probably carried medicines and provisions," he said. Then he added that he did not know who was in the party, or who had charge of it.

Frank Agramonte, a member of the disastrous expedition, reached this city at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon and went to his home at 110 Lexington Avenue. His father, Prof. Emilio Agramonte, a music teacher, said last night that his son was exhausted and could not be seen. "He has nothing to say, anyway," he said; "these are troublesome things, and Federal prosecution is no joke. We can say nothing."

Agramonte is a member of the insurgent army, and only recently reached New York from Cuba after much hardship and suffering.

The family of Capt. O'Brien had not been communicated with by him up to yesterday evening, but his son, Jack O'Brien, stated that they had learned of his safe arrival at Providence. The son said that they never knew what his father was up to, and had become so accustomed to his going away and being unheard of for weeks that nothing was thought of it. He felt certain the wreck was through no fault of his father.

Surprise was expressed yesterday among shipping men that such an ancient and rotten craft as the Tillie should ever be chosen for such an expedition. She was built in 1862 by E. C. Smith at St. Albans, Vt., was 147 feet long, with a twenty-six-foot beam, and her gross tonnage was 417. She had been repaired many times, and was thought to have passed the age of usefulness years ago. She was ashore off Fisher's Island about a year ago, and was hauled off in a badly damaged condition by the Merritt Wrecking Company.

SIMILAR DISASTER RECALLED.

The J. W. Hawkins Lost with Ten Insurgents Two Years Ago.

It was nearly two years to a day since the insurgents suffered a similar loss to that of the Tillie. It was on Monday, Jan. 27, 1896, that the little steamer J. W. Hawkins, laden with Cubans and munitions of war, foundered in almost the same locality, forty-five miles southeast of Barnegat.

The Hawkins was an old rattletrap which the Cubans had innocently purchased as seaworthy. She loaded at Port Morris and was said to have been fitted out at a cost of $200,000. Gen. Calixto Garcia and his son were aboard, Gen. Garcia commanding the expedition, which included 128 men. Owing to the small fuel supply the vessel was fitted to carry coal was filled into every nook and on the decks, to enable her to land her expedition in Cuba without intermediate stops.

Off Barnegat the wind began to blow hard and kick up a heavy sea. The little steamer was soon wallowing in a riot of the waters, which swept over her decks and invaded cabins and fire room. She was soon found to be settling, and the pumps would not work. All hands set about jettisoning coal and cargo to keep themselves afloat, but it was soon apparent that she must go down, and the boats were cleared away. Passing schooners saw the steamer's predicament, and despite the rough seas set about the rescue, but with imminent danger to the boats' crews.

Their efforts saved many lives, but ten persons went down with the steamer before the rescuers could complete the transfer.

The Spanish Minister had notified the Government of the sailing of the Hawkins expedition, and the cruisers Raleigh and Montgomery were still engaged in a search for her for days after the foundering. The loss of the vessel, the Spanish Minister at that time thought, would be a telling blow to the cause of the insurgents.

CHICAGO POLICE ACCUSED.

CHICAGO

ury, to begin with, something must be given in exchange. The only thing the Government has to give is its time obligation in place of its demand obligation, and to effect such an exchange interest must be paid. The rate proposed is 2½ per cent. per annum. That is the cost for the increased safety.

"To avoid contracting the circulating medium, it is proposed to encourage banks to expand their note issues to an equal sum. As the law requires bond security for such issues, it is proposed to sell the banks these 2½ per cent. bonds at par, or at the market price if above par, and to allow them in addition to issue their unsecured notes to circulate as money to an amount not to exceed 20 per cent. of their capital against the general credit and assets of the bank.

"While the influence of self-interest is an influence always to be considered, in respect to this question, self-interest, so far as it operates, operates in a direction consistent with and not antagonistic to the public good.

Not a New Idea.

"It is further believed by many that the proposition to allow bank note issues against the general assets, instead of through the system now in use requiring the deposit of bonds of the Government as collateral security, is a new proposition, a purely American scheme, which, having in former years been tested, was found to be a source of loss and discredit to the people. For the information of such let me state that it is not new. The same system, or a similar system, is in vogue and for a long period has been successfully employed in many foreign countries, and it was successfully maintained in several of our States before the war."

Later in the evening Secretary Gage spoke at the banquet of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, but in a lighter strain.

FIGHTING AGAINST GAGE.

Silver Men Said to be Scheming to Get Him Out of the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Politicians at the Capitol have some disquieting explanations to offer for the removal of Director of the Mint Preston. Mr. Preston had not received any intimation up to Monday morning that his services were in any way unsatisfactory unless the remarks of Senator Wolcott and other silver men may be considered proper criticisms. His outspoken adherence to the gold standard, however, had provoked all the silver men of the country, and it was known that he was regarded by them as very objectionable.

Complaints have been made of the utterances in favor of the gold standard of the Secretary of the Treasury, the superior officer of the Director of the Mint, and at the Treasury there are some persons who are apprehensive that the influence that led the President to ask Mr. Preston for his resignation may be exerted to induce the Secretary of the Treasury to insist that his resignation shall be accepted.

An explanation of the vote of the silver Republicans for the Stanley Matthews resolution is that it was brought about on purpose to afford those Republicans a chance to express their disapproval of the declarations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It has been asserted at the Treasury that the silver men who are Republicans expect to constrain the Administration to get rid of Mr. Gage.

If the resignation of the Director of the Mint could be secured by objecting to his financial opinions, it is considered highly probable that the same silver men would not hesitate to urge the resignation of a gold-standard man in a higher position.

HONORS TO PRESIDENT DOLE.

Plans for Receiving and Entertaining the Hawaiian Executive in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Arrangements have been perfected for the reception of President Dole of Hawaii on his arrival in Washington to-morrow. Mr. Dole left Chicago this morning.

As there will be no military display on his entry to the city, the presence of President McKinley will not be required according to diplomatic precedents. Secretary of State Sherman, accompanied by Assistant Secretary Adee, will meet President Dole's train at the Baltimore and Ohio station. Accompanied by an escort of mounted police, the party will proceed at once to the Arlington Hotel, where President Dole will be assigned to what is known as the "royal suite," which has been occupied by many notables. These rooms have been especially decorated by the Government florists, and are arranged with every view to the convenience of Hawaii's Executive.

As soon as the party is installed at the hotel Secretary Sherman and Mr. Adee will leave them, and they will receive a call from Secretary Porter and Col. Bingham, who will inquire at what hour it will be convenient for President Dole to receive the call from President McKinley. Owing to the fact that President McKinley does not meet his guest at the station it will be in order for him to pay the first formal visit.

Secretary Porter, upon learning President Dole's wishes, at once will communicate with President McKinley at the White House.

Owing to the presence of the Hawaiian Executive in Washington the White House reception of Feb. 2, which was to be chiefly in honor of the District judiciary, will be made the occasion of welcoming President Dole, who at that time will meet the members of the Diplomatic Corps.

The state dinner to President Dole will be given the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 1.

DEATHS IN THE STORM.

Two Trains Due in Chicago Not Heard from Last Evening.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—A blinding snowstorm which raged all day did considerable damage in the city. Carlos Munchy, a laborer, was blown from the top of a ninety-foot tower and killed.

Suburban service on the railroads as well as street railways were delayed. Many of the trains from outside points were snowbound and all were behind the scheduled time.

Of the through trains on the lines centring in Chicago two were reported missing early this evening. One of them was the St. Paul limited of the Great Western Railroad and the other a train running between Chicago and Eau Claire on the Wisconsin Central Road. Nothing has been heard from either of the trains since their departure.

Owing to the storm this afternoon two Illinois Central trains came into collision near Dubuque, resulting in the death of Fireman Ellis Sweet and the fatal injury of Engineer Harvey and Postal Clerk McDuff.

No Election in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 25.—The Democratic caucus to-night took twenty ballots for a candidate for the United States Senate and adjourned without breaking the dead-lock. Congressman McMillin gained one vote on the first ballot, and Gov. Taylor gained two votes on the third ballot from Turley. On the next ballot Gov. Taylor gained another vote, which came from McMillin. The succeeding ballots were without change.

A vote for Senator was taken in each house of the Legislature to-day. A Democratic vote was cast for each of the three candidates. Mr. Turley also received the votes of three Populist members. The other Democrats scattered their votes in order to prevent the Republicans, who cast a solid vote for E. J. Sanford, from electing a Senator.

Democratic Club Candidates.

The list of propositions for membership in the Democratic Club was not large last night, and because of the storm the attendance was very light. Those proposed last night were: Hartley Haigh, (proposed by Richard Croker;) Peter Seery, (Richard Croker,) Michael Breen, (Richard Croker;) John Moje, (Richard Croker;) John F. Riley, (Richard Croker;) Abraham Strouse, (M. Warley Platzek;) Robert C. Wood, (W. W. Foster,) and William J. Hyland, (August Moebus.)

John C. Sheehan to Go South.

Since he is no longer the nominal leader of Tammany Hall, and all his contracts are in working order, John C. Sheehan has decided to take a trip South. He will start this week, and does not expect to return before March. It is said that Daniel F. McManon, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, will also go South within a short time.

Tombs Prisoner Dead.

Francisco Romanno, a prisoner in the Tombs, who was injured by jumping from one of the galleries on Monday during the exercise hour, died at midnight last night in Gouverneur Hospital.

INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION

Delegates Meet to Consider the Report of the Monetary Commission.

GOV. SHAW OF IOWA SPEAKS

As Presiding Officer He Declares that the Gold Standard Is Established, but Currency Reform Is Necessary.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 25.—Four hundred delegates were present in the Grand Opera House to-day when Chairman H. H. Hanna of the Executive Committee called the monetary convention to order. This was an increase of 100 over the number of delegates that attended the first Indianapolis convention a year ago, and it is regarded as indicative of the interest which the business men feel in the movement for a reform of the currency laws. The object of the convention is to consider the recommendations of the Monetary Commission.

One of the most conspicuous delegates is Gen. Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky, the National Democratic candidate for Vice President in the campaign of 1896. The New York delegation includes Gen. Charles Tracey of Albany, William E. Dodge, J. Harsen Rhoades, Gustav Schwab, and other prominent men. Among the other leading delegations are those from Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, and Ohio.

It was 3 o'clock when Mr. Hanna called the convention to order. He introduced the Rev. M. L. Haines of this city, who offered a brief prayer, at the conclusion of which Mr. Hanna introduced Gov. Mount of Indianna to deliver the address of welcome.

Gov. Mount spoke briefly, making an earnest plea for the maintenance of the gold standard. He showed that Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic Party, had held stoutly to the belief that the coinage should conform to the mercantile ratio of the metals, and he queried how this attitude would compare with modern Bryanism, which insists upon 16 to 1 as the legal ratio, while the commercial ratio is 33 to 1.

Gov. Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa was chosen to preside over the convention. In taking the chair, he said, in part:

Gov. Shaw's Address.

"I believe, gentlemen, you represent to-day the non-partisan purpose as well as the financial sentiment of a very large majority of the American people. Every time the question has been voted upon they have declared for sound money and National honor. Back in the seventies the repudiation of both public and private debts was proposed and openly advocated. Those who espoused the cause insisted that the most sacred obligations could be honestly discharged by the unlimited issue of irredeemable paper currency. The issue was taken to the polls, and, by an overwhelming majority, repudiation was repudiated.

"It is worthy of note that the greenback movement was pressed with greatest vigor between 1873 and 1879, while the silver dollar was omitted from our coinage laws, but its adherents were never victorious in a single State or Congressional district except as the result of fusion with one or the other of the leading parties. The people favored resumption of specie payment, even pending the enactment therefor of 1875 and after the demonetization of silver. A people that indorsed the prospective return to specie basis when such return meant the adoption of the gold standard, and while the possible dangers therefrom were being urged and exaggerated, and when none of the good effects thereof were being realized, and in the face of a plan for the liquidation of National obligations by the free use of irredeemable paper currency, must be presumed to have been, at that time at least, well centred in sound financial principles.

Aims of the Bryan Party.

"Twenty years later, in a yet more subtle form and at a time when self-preservation appealed to many to join the hosts arrayed for the purpose, partial repudiation was proposed. I do not wish to be understood as charging those who advocated the free coinage of silver at the ratio with gold of 16 to 1 with dishonesty; I prefer to regard them as entitled to forgiveness, for certainly they knew not what they did. Nevertheless, in no unmistakable terms, it was their avowed intention to provide for the discharge of all existing liabilities, public and private, with a silver dollar or its equivalent intrinsically worth but 50 cents of the dollar of the money current at the time the obligations were incurred.

"It was the boast of the advocates of the measure that this inferior coin should be in no manner or form redeemable, exchangeable, or convertible at par into any other coin or form of money intrinsically worth more. A cheap dollar was the battlecry of the allied forces.

"The elementary principle that the standard coin of all countries is worth the material of which it is composed, and never more, was ridiculed by the promulgators of the new movement. They refused to consider the provision of the statute which makes the present gold coin legal tender at its nominal value only when of full weight and within the limit of tolerance provided by law, and which provides that the same coin shall possess legal-tender qualities in proportion to its weight when below the limit of tolerance.

"They failed to note the common transactions of every-day life, when the foreign gold coin is exchanged for the gold coin of this country, and the gold coin of this for that of foreign lands, absolutely in proportion to the material of which they are composed. They would not heed the illustration of this same principle in the fact that the standard silver dollar of Mexico circulates, both at home and abroad, as compared with gold in proportion to its bullion value.

The Gold Standard Established.

"Nevertheless, by a popular majority of over a million, the country again declared, even amid the most depressing conditions, that neither total nor partial repudiation found audience in the American heart and mind. Our people are honest, and they are wiser than many suppose. The safety of republican Government was never so clearly demonstrated as on Nov. 3, 1896. Either the verdict rendered on that day determined that the value of the United States dollar should be and remain in both debt-paying and purchasing power the equivalent of 25.8 grains of standard gold, or that election determined nothing.

"This being settled, what remains to be done? The people have a right to expect something. They went to the extreme limit of their opportunity in demanding security against financial depression, commercial upheavals, and industrial agitation. In view of the oft-repeated declaration for National honor and the payment and discharge of every obligation, public and private, in a currency equivalent to gold, it remains for the law-making power to spread the verdict of 1896 on record, to render judgment in accordance therewith, and to make the decree perpetual. A failure to do so will endanger every interest, every industry, every enterprise, and make possible a panic of such cyclonic force and widespread extent as to render what we have seen, in comparison, but a summer's zephyr.

Paper Currency Necessary.

"We must have a paper currency. I believe the country at large, without regard to party, agrees to this proposition. We must have a paper currency, and of sufficient volume for the needs of a great and prosperous people, with many and varied interests. The value of every dollar of the United States money, whether of coin or paper currency, must be equivalent to 25.8 grains of standard gold. The gold coin must be the touchstone, the test, the measure of value of every dollar, by whomsoever issued or howsoever expressed. The paper currency, the volume of which must be coextensive with the needs of the country, should all be issued by the Government or by the banks. The time has passed by when the Government should issue a part of the paper currency, (other than coin certificates,) and the banks a part.

"This currency must be elastic. There will be more half bushels needed in the South on thrashing day than will be needed seeding day. The same thing is true of the East and the West and the Pacific slope. The monetary system that shall stand the test of all time must be automatic in its operations. Wherever the demand exists there the currency must spring up in volume. This can be accomplished only by clothing the banks with power to issue. Then a small tax should be levied upon the circulation to protect against dangerous inflation beyond the needs of the country and to insure contraction when the demand ceases.

The Government Powerless.

"The Government cannot provide any such automatic safety valves to regulate its own issue. Every financial-political agitation engenders a mania on the part of the people for hoarding, and every manifestation of a disposition to hoard produces a political agitation along financial lines. Every such agitation in turn paralyzes commerce and tends to throw the balance of trade against us. This, in turn, depletes our stock of gold, and this again intensifies all other evils. All these tendencies are likely to become epidemic and are seldom understood or attributed to the inciting cause.

"The most unfortunate phase of it all is the fact that the Government is powerless to relieve. It cannot replenish its Treasury, as we have seen, except by a loan and an increase of the interest-bearing debt. The Government is like the individual. It cannot raise money except on assets, and, having none on hand, it issues bonds extending over a long period of years, and thus imposes new burdens on the people. This is given widest publicity and intensifies the evils rendering the expedient necessary.

"The fact that the interests at stake in this movement are financial, industrial, and commercial will justify no less care than if they were political. The country has learned that capital cannot be coerced into activity. It can be invited, but it is extremely shy. When it does venture forth it is only when the coasts are clear and the agitator is at rest.

"That you represent something besides the names your parents gave you will not militate against such recommendations as you may be pleased to submit. Whatever the country may think of the banker, it thinks well of you. Your interests are in common with those of the people generally. The fact that you have more involved than some will only insure greater care. I would only urge that you be thoughtful, brave, and true, and the people will be with you."

Currency Reform Campaign Plans.

Upon the conclusion of the speech of Gov. Shaw the convention adjourned until 7 o'clock, when adresses were delivered by C. Stuart Patterson of Philadelphia and Col. Jacob L. Green of Connecticut. Mr. Patterson spoke on behalf of the Monetary Commission, of which he is a member, giving a summary of the recommendations contained in its recent report. After the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

The Executive Committee was continued by unanimous vote of the convention today, and was empowered to add to its numbers, call a meeting, and resolved to prosecute the fight for currency reform and to make an effort to raise the funds necessary to carry on a vigorous campaign.

A significant motion was made before the adjournment of the convention by Mr. Rhoades of New York. It was that when the convention adjourn the adjournment be subject to the call of the Chair, and not a final adjournment. Mr. Rhoades withdrew his motion at that time, but will renew it to-morrow. His purpose is to place it in the power of the Executive Committee to summon the representatives of the business community together at any time during the fight in Congress when their influence seems likely to be potent.

$100,000 FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

The Union Elevator Destroyed—Railroad Property Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—The Union Elevator, in East St. Louis, was burned to-night with its contents. The greater part of this was corn. Eighty-five cars loaded with corn were also consumed, as well as the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy freighthouse, adjoining the elevator, and numerous cottages to the east of the elevator.

The total loss, it is estimated, will not be far from $100,000.

TICKET BROKERS INDICTED.

Chicago Scalpers Accused of Selling Without a License.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The Grand Jury late this evening voted indictments upon the following ticket brokers doing business in this city: George Frank, Albert J. Gies, H. G. Cosby, B. D. Marks, George McKenzie, W. B. Johnson, W. A. Nie, E. Ullman, Lewis Stein, R. C. Davis, S. Brooks, C. S. Stout, David Wasserman, Bennett Wasserman.

The charge against all of the men is violation of the Illinois law against selling tickets without a license.

THE OLD GUARD BALL.

The Thirtieth Annual Function Is Declared to Have Outshone All Previous Ones.

Every department of the army, navy, and militia was represented at the Old Guard ball last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. There were soldiers and sailors of all degrees from Admirals and Generals to bluejackets and non-commissioned officers, carpet knights of the regular services and battle-scarred veterans of the Old Guard. It was the thirtieth annual function of the organization, and it was unanimously declared to be superior to any of its predecessors.

If any fault could be found it was that it was too successful. There were too many pretty women, prettily gowned; too many gallant soldiers, sailors, and volunteers in bewildering uniforms. Red and gold, white and gold, blue and gold were everywhere mingling with silks and satins of all colors of the rainbow.

Long before the grand march at midnight the house was crowded. Every box was occupied and several hundreds were standing around unable to find seats. Major S. Ellis Briggs, the new commander of the Old Guard, with Mrs. Ellis, the regimental staff officers and their wives, received the guests in a bower of evergreens and roses erected at the west end of the Opera House.

The military march and salute to the colors were loudly applauded, and then dancing began. At midnight exactly the bugle sounded, and hundreds of officers and couples fell in for the military march and the grand march. Among those who marched were Capt. and Mrs. Covell, Major and Mrs. S. Ellis Briggs, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Aspell, Capt. and Mrs. R. S. Ransom, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. White, Capt. and Mrs. Charles A. Stadler, Capt. and Mrs. George H. McLean, Capt. and Mrs. Horace Brockway, Capt. and Mrs. L. Frank Barry, Capt. and Mrs. George Corliss, Capt. and Mrs. Robert P. Lyon, Capt. George J. Seabury, Lieut. C. Stockton Halstead, Lieut. Charles H. Chumar, Lieut. James F. Whitfield, Lieut. T. B. Warren, Lieut. and Mrs. George H. Wyatt, Lieut. and Mrs. John D. Quincy, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank H. Clement, Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Seaich, and Capt. and Mrs. Belden J. Rogers.

Among the boxholders were L. Lichtenstein, Col. H. B. Moore, Mrs. Grace de Almago, Capt. George F. Cummings, Lieut. William H. Seaich, R. C. Trenholm, Capt. J. H. Brown, Capt. H. C. Piercy, Capt. George J. Seabury, Gen. McLeer and staff, Capt. Charles A. Stadler, Lieut. James Kent Mason, Lieut. William D. May, Lieut. and Adjt. W. H. Truman, Capt. Abram Mead, F. A. Burnham, H. G. Silleck, Jr., Col. James Fowler, Col. R. A. Allison, Lieut. J. P. Whitfield, John Beaver, F. F. Martines, Jr., Lieut. F. Clement, Col. W. D. Mann, Capt. Tracy B. Warren, F. J. Lancaster, and Capt. Rastus S. Ransom.

The Cuban Scare.

Although the diplomatic entanglement with Spain over Cuba is to some extent influencing the stock market, Wall Street expects no serious complications. Nevertheless serious complication with other maladies may be expected to follow an attack of biliousness which is not checked at the ouset. The most effectual means to this end is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an admirable remedy, moreover, for dyspepsia, malaria, kidney trouble, constipation, and nervousness.

Removed the Pains

Distress in the Stomach Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My little daughter complained of distress in her stomach. When six years old, after having the mumps, she took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it built up her system and entirely removed the pains in her stomach." Mrs. WESLEY REYNOLDS, Greenwood, N. Y. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists.

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic. 25c.

SAUL JACOBS CONVICTED

He Is One of Those Who Swindled Max Bernstein Out of $13,192.75.

THE PRISONER'S WIFE FAINTS

Her Husband Weeps When the Verdict Is Announced—The Story of How Bernstein Bought a Bag of Brass Filings for Gold.

Saul Jacobs, the liquor dealer of Cleveland, Ohio, who was accused of being a party to a swindling scheme in which Max Bernstein bought a bag of brass filings which he believed to be gold for $13,192.75, was convicted of grand larceny in the first degree before Judge Cowing, in General Sessions, yesterday afternoon. When the foreman of the jury announced this verdict tears came to Jacobs's eyes, and he bowed his head upon his breast. For a moment he was silent. Suddenly he cried:

"Oh, my poor wife and seven children! What will they do? What will they do?"

His wife, who was in the court room, cried hysterically. Later, in the hall, with her daughter, she fainted.

Jacobs was convicted for taking part in a swindle that was started in Cleveland, continued to Buffalo, and finally was consummated here. It was shown by the evidence that the two men who originated the swindle, neither of whom has yet been caught, sought out Jacobs as their victim, and the latter, seeing through their clever scheme, declined to be victimized himself, and sought out Bernstein as a substitute.

Last October Jacobs was the proprietor of a saloon in Cleveland. He bought his liquors from Bernstein. In the latter part of October, according to the evidence given yesterday, two men called at Jacobs's saloon and introduced themselves to him as Russian Jews just returned from Siberian gold mines. They said they had with them a lot of gold dust. They told him they thought they would like to buy his saloon as soon as they could sell their gold.

Jacobs, who owed Bernstein a bill, told him about the men. Bernstein thought it might be a good chance to get gold cheap, and asked them to submit a sample. This he took to Jacob Babin, a jeweler, who pronounced it pure gold. The men told Bernstein that their names were Saul Cohen and Hirsh Coppelman. The supposed gold dust was found to weigh 67 pounds 5 ounces. They would sell it for about $13,000.

Some time later Bernstein, Babin, Jacobs, and Cohen went to Buffalo to meet Coppelman, who had said he would be ready to close the deal there. Coppelman visited them at the hotel in Buffalo where they stopped, and did not seem to be at all eager to sell the gold. This apparent unwillingness on his part made Bernstein all the more eager to close the deal. Coppelman said the gold was still in New York, so they all came here and put up at the Broadway Central Hotel. Babin had brought his bottles of acid with him that he might test the gold.

He testified yesterday that, while these bottles were in his room at the hotel water must have been substituted for the acid, for when he poured the supposed acid on what was later found to be brass, it had no effect. He therefore pronounced the brass genuine gold. At 204 Allen Street Bernstein paid Cohen and Coppelman their price and took the dust. When he returned to Cleveland he found that he had been swindled.

Jacobs went on the stand in his own defense, and testified that he had acted merely as an agent for Cohen and Coppelman, receiving from them $400 commission and from Bernstein $320, after $50 which Jacobs owed him had been deducted. He said he had acted in good faith, and that he had no idea that the supposed gold was brass. He said Bernstein was very anxious to buy the gold.

William F. Howe appeared for the defendant, and Assistant District Attorney McClelland for the prosecution.

RUTLAND'S MAYOR TO STRIKERS

He Argues Against Labor Unions, and Persuades the Operatives to Return to Work.

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 25.—The strikers at the Queen City Cotton Mill had a meeting yesterday, which resulted in a summons to work this morning. The Mayor addressed the meeting in a judicious discussion of the questions at issue, which changed the attitude of both employer and employe and placed affairs in a better condition for both.

He placed before the strikers the undesirability of labor unions in Vermont, and advised them not to form any organization, and that strikes would prove unpopular in this State. He expresed his sympathy for the operatives in their present situation and believed the cut-down an absolute necessity on the part of the company.

He assured them the company felt kindly toward the operatives, and regretted the necessity that compelled the cut in wages. The former prices paid for labor, he said, were low enough, and especially so as the help had long hours. The Mayor discussed at some length the relation between capital and labor and between the employer and employe, telling the strikers that their interests were mutual and would in time benefit both. He also pictured the loss which would be entailed if the strike should continue. The strikers listened to his suggestions with great interest and no union was formed. He urged them to keep steadily at work and get the best pay they could. It was their privilege to go elsewhere, whenever they could do better. He wanted them to stay, to build up their homes here, and save what they could, even at low wages, and educate their children here, and they would ever have his cordial support and the sympathy of the community.

The Mayor's earnest and salutary talk had its effect and resulted in the appointment of a Committee of Conference and the abandonment of the plan to organize a union. The hands went to work this morning.

CAB HORSE RUNS AWAY.

Harness Broke and It Dashed Down Broadway, Damaging a Car.

Michael J. McDermott, one of the numerous "nighthawk" cabmen who have stands in the vicinity of Herald Square, and living at 432 West Thirty-ninth Street, had quite an exciting experience last night with his outfit.

He was standing in front of the Herald Square Theatre when the harness broke, and the cab dropped forward on his horse's heels.

The animal took fright and galloped down Broadway. At Thirty-fourth Street McDermott fell from the seat, but was not hurt. At Thirty-third Street the horse dashed into a north-bound Sixth Avenue horse car, wrecking the dashboard and breaking a window, besides damaging the cab considerably.

Here the animal became detached. It was caught at Thirty-second Street by Policeman Troy. The horse was slightly scratched, but McDermott hitched it up and drove to the stable.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

9:10 A. M.—48 Sheriff Street; C. Konivbick; $100.

5 P. M.—334 Second Avenue; damage trifling.

6 P. M.—1,794 Third Avenue; Meyer Canton; $25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—A fire which started about 2 o'clock this morning in the American Building, one of the largest structures in the city, caused a loss of $15,000, partly insured.

VERSAILLES, Ky., Jan. 25.—Fire of incendiary origin here last night caused a loss of $75,000. The insurance is $35,000. The largest loss is that of Isham Bailey, whose warehouse contained 30,000 bushels of wheat and 140,000 pounds of hemp.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—The suburban residence of A. J. Drexel, Jr., situated on Darby Road, above Lansdowne Avenue, was destroyed by fire last night. The house had not been occupied by Mr. Drexel for some time. Loss, $60,000, covered by insurance.

THE KNABE PIANO

A PERFECT ART PRODUCT.

WM. KNABE & CO., 148 Fifth Avenue, near 20th St.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—Prof. Charles W. Shields, Princeton.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. P. C. Cheney, New Hampshire.

HOFFMAN—Mayor George E. Green, Binghamton.

HOLLAND—S. B. Vrooman, Philadelphia; Oliver Ames, Boston.

IMPERIAL—Mayor Edward Martin, Chattanooga; Robert D. McGowan, Cincinnati.

MANHATTAN—E. S. Pillsbury, San Francisco.

MURRAY HILL—Ashley W. Cole, Albany.

NETHERLAND—Warren Alden Lord, Boston.

WALDORF—J. M. Waterbury, Philadelphia.

WINDSOR—Edward Garnall, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of Town Firms Now in the City.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Adler, L., Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Barkrow, clothing; Hoffman House.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. Bott, house furnishing goods; Miss Blanchard, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.

Boston, The Store, Glens Falls, N. Y.; E. C. Boyd, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Union Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Ledger, housefurnishing goods; W. Campbell, laces and embroideries; 2 Walker Street.

Boughton, E., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. T. Boughton, hats and caps; Park Avenue Hotel.

Connell, M. J., Company, Butte, Mon.; G. W. Brown, furnishing goods and clothing, 258 Church Street; Stuart House.

Carroll, Beadle & Mudge, Rochester, N. Y.; G. B. Beadle, silks and velvets; A. W. Mudge, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Connell, William, & Co., Scranton, Penn.; W. Connell, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. S. Coons, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Cohn Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Bloom, woolens; T. Cohn, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; E. B. Russell, boys' clothing; L. G. Miller, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; O'Brien, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Cohn, H. S., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. S. Cohn, neckwear; Hotel Vendome.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. R. Warwick, clothing; 428 Broadway.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. McDonald, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Evans Brothers, Troy, N. Y.; T. J. Evans, hats and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Ederheimer, Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. Falter, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. H. Blood, laces, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Fordyce, G. L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. L. Morgan, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Gutman, Leo, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. E. Lambert, silks and velvets; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, dress goods, silks, velvets, furs, cloaks, linings, wash goods, and ribbons; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Guggenheimer, C. M., Lynchburg, Va.; dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Hudson, J. L., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. Adam, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Hengerer, The William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. J. Reid, housefurnishing goods; 577 Broadway.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; W. H. Gates, cloaks and shawls; Hotel Imperial.

Hall, Headington & Co., Baltimore, Md.; William Headington, carpets; J. W. Hall, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Leon Hamburger, clothing; H. Hamburger, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Hamling, dry goods, &c.; C. W. Mauler, notions; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Wentworth, dress goods; F. W. Coombs, silks and velvets, 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Kaufmann Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Kaufmann, hats and caps, 699 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Kline Brothers, Wheeling, West Va.; R. Kline, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kaufmann Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; N. Kaufmann, ladies and infants' wear and corsets; 699 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Livingston, M., & Sons, South Bend, Ind.; A. Livingston, clothing; M. Livingston, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Lewis, The O. J., Mercantile Company; St. Louis, Mo.; G. H. Lewis, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Meyer, J., & Sons, Richmond, Va.; W. D. Meyer, laces and embroideries; 45 Lispenard Street.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; T. O. Williams, books; 2 Walker Street.

Millhiser Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; A. J. Marcus, piece goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; P. Broderick, dress goods; 484 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Meyer, Stern & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; E. Meyer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Mann, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; L. Mann, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

McDonald, R. L., & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; J. I. McDonald, manufacturing department, 51 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. J. Oppenheim, piece goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

O'Gorman & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. O'Gorman, dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Quackenbush, G., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. A. Evans, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. F. Thomas, domestics; 28 Howard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Mann, hosiery; 51 Leonard Street.

Rice & Haller, Frederick, Md.; H. Haller, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rothschild, B., Rochester, N. Y.; clothing; Hoffman House.

Solomon Brothers & Lempert, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Solomon, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Shiel, Rosenbaum & Steefel, Rochester, N. Y.; I. Rosenbaum, clothing; J. D. Steefel, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Freund, domestics and linens, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Metropole.

Strauss & Co., Hamilton, Ohio; B. Hamilton, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Scott, J. W., & Co., Greensborough, N. C.; J. S. Hunter, notions and furnishing goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; C. A. Stix, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street.

Sampliner, A. W., & J. Company, Cleveland, Ohio; N. Sampliner, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.

Sullivan, Hettrich & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; J. K. P. Pine, shirts and collars; Park Avenue Hotel.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. B. Van Voorhies, furniture, 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Wolff, C. & F. M., Thomasville, Ga.; C. Wolff, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. McGill, ribbons, laces, and embroideries; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions and stationery, 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Wasserman & Brother & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Wasserman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Watt, notions, fancy and furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Dow, laces and embroideries; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Curran, gloves and parasols; Miss M. O'Leary, hosiery and underwear; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Wells & Coverly, Troy, N. Y.; F. E. Wells, clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, toys and bric-a-brac; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; J. M. Buzzel, dress and black goods; F. E. Mack, domestics, linens, and white goods, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; D. C. Worden, white goods and furnishing goods, 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Woodward, dry goods, 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Syclemore, stationery and fancy goods, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Dinner to Voorhees and Griggs.

TRENTON, Jan. 25.—The newspaper men of New Jersey gave a dinner at the Trenton House to-night to Senator Foster M. Voorhees, who is about to become Acting Governor, and John W. Griggs, who is about to resign the Governorship to become Attorney General of the United States. There were about sixty present at the dinner.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

FATAL FIRE IN SPOKANE.

Eight Lives Lost, and Possibly Nine—Property Worth $225,000 Destroyed.

SPOKANE, Washington, Jan. 25.—Eight lives, and probably nine, were lost last night in a fire in the Great Eastern Block.

The dead are Miss Alice Wilson, a hat trimmer; Maud Wilson, five years old; Miss Rose Smith, Mrs. H. G. Davies of Nebraska City, Neb.; W. B. Gordan, a mining engineer; Mrs. Cora Peters and her daughters Ethel and Alma, aged nine and seven years, respectively. It is thought that Mrs. Peters's son Charles, aged twelve years, also perished, but there are reports that he was saved and taken into the country by relatives.

The four walls of the big building remain intact, and fire is still burning in the basement. The local board of insurance agents estimate the loss of property at $225,000; insurance $135,000.

CHICAGO BILLIARD PRIZES.

Ives and Schaefer Agree to Divide the First and Second.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Frank C. Ives has agreed to divide the first and second prizes in the billiard tournament with Jacob Schaefer. This settles all details of the Central Music Hall games. The purse was $1,

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Long and Acrimonious Debate in the Senate on the Teller Silver Resolution.

MR. HOAR REBUKES MR. TELLER

Tells Him His Entire Speech in Favor of Paying Government Bonds in Silver Ought to be Stricken Out of The Record.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—In the Senate to-day there was a heated, almost acrimonious discussion of the financial question. For nearly four hours the Teller resolution, providing that Government bonds may be paid in silver, was under consideration. The sharpest colloquy at times was indulged in between the advocates and the opponents of the resolution, the debate often approaching bitterness.

When the resolution was laid before the Senate, it appeared that no one was prepared to speak on it. Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) then took the floor to explain that the friends of the measure were not responsible for this condition.

Replying to Mr. Vest, Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) said he had had no opportunity to prepare a speech. For himself, he expected to vote against it, unless it should be materially amended. He failed, he said, to understand the reason for haste in considering the matter, as there was no exigency demanding great expedition. If the resolution should be put into a statute, it could not be applied by the Secretary of the Treasury before 1904, at which date the first bonds would mature, with the exception of the 2 per cent. bonds payable at any time.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) called attention to the fact that there was $20,000,000 in interest, payable annually, and said the resolution applied to the interest as well as to the principal.

Continuing, Mr. Allison said the pending resolution was merely a recital of the resolution of 1878. Mr. Allison then reviewed the history of the Stanley Matthews resolution, maintaining that its passage was not in opposition to public interest, or in derogation of the rights of the public creditors. He held that now the situation was quite different.

Present Status of Silver.

Mr. Teller (S. R., Cal.,) called Mr. Allison's attention to what he said was the present condition. He maintained that coinage of silver had not been restored, and no silver dollars were being coined.

Mr. Allison replied that 500,000,000 of silver dollars had been coined since 1873, and that they were as good as gold.

Mr. Teller again interrupted to say that the present Administration would not use any of the silver dollars to pay the obligations of the Government.

Mr. Allison insisted that the pending resolution gave the Secretary of the Treasury no more authority under the law than he now had. The Secretary could pay Government obligations in coin now if he chose. Mr. Allison held that there was no disposition on the part of the Administration to evade the law, and declared that the Republican Party had maintained that it ought to be the purpose of the Government to maintain the gold and silver money of the country at a parity.

Mr. Tillman (Pop., S. C.,) asked Mr. Allison whether he would say in terms that the bond obligations of the Government were payable in silver.

In reply, Mr. Allison quoted the law, that the bonds were payable in coin; but that was not satisfactory to Mr. Tillman, who insisted upon an answer, yes or no.

Mr. Allison declined to have words put into his mouth.

In response to a question of Mr. Teller, Mr. Allison said he thought it would be proper for the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the obligations of the Government in either silver or gold, "but," declared Mr. Allison, "the Secretary of the Treasury, if he is an honest man, in reaching his decision as to action upon that point, must take into consideration existing conditions, one of which is that this Government is pledged to maintain the gold and silver currency of the country at a parity."

Mr. Allison thought, if it was the purpose of the advocates of the pending resolution to force a depreciation of one of the great moneys of the country, they ought to avow that purpose.

Effect on the Nation's Credit.

"If I were assured," said he, "that the resolution would strengthen the credit of the country, I should certainly vote for it and otherwise give it my hearty support."

Mr. Tillman inquired whether, in Mr. Allison's opinion, the credit of the country needed strengthening.

"I think," replied Mr. Allison, "that the credit of the United States is good, and I oppose this resolution because I desire to maintain that good credit."

Mr. Teller asked Mr. Allison whether the last statement in the pending resolution was true—that is, "To restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditors."

"It is not true in two respects," replied Mr. Allison. "We have restored the silver dollar in the first place, and in the second, the silver dollar is a legal tender."

Mr. Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) in an extended speech, declared that the pending resolution was precisely the same as that for which the Senator from Iowa (Allison) voted twenty years ago. If it was not a violation of public faith then, it could not be such now. One of the reasons why Mr. Berry was desirous of the passage of the resolution was that it would disprove the charge brought in 1896 that the Democratic Party was composed of repudiationists and dishonorable men.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.)—Do you desire to take from the Secretary of the Treasury his discretion to pay Government obligations in either gold or silver?

Mr. Berry—The trouble is the Secretary of the Treasury has turned over the Government option to the bondholders.

Mr. Aldrich—Would the passage of this resolution by the Senate and House of Representatives operate as instructions to the Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. Berry—It would. But I'm satisfied in view of the recent actions and words of the Secretary, of the Treasury that he would not obey the instructions.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) said that when the present law was put on the statute books the silver was about twice as valuable as it is now, and Mr. Aldrich interjected to inquire whether, in view of the fall in the price of silver, the Senator (Mr. Berry) believed the Government ought to take advantage of its creditors and pay them in the cheaper metal.

Cheap Money for Bondholders.

Mr. Berry replied that he was as much in favor of maintaining the honor of the country as the Senator from Rhode Island, but he held that the bondholders ought to be willing to live up to their contract and accept coin in payment.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) said it was well understood that the bond purchases were to be paid in gold, as they paid gold for the bonds, and he quoted from a speech of Mr. Teller showing that Mr. Teller had the same idea.

Mr. Berry denied that there was such understanding, and he would defy anybody to establish as a fact that there was such.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Berry said that the country had before it the spectacle of a Secretary of the Treasury who wanted to redeem silver dollars in gold and firmly to fasten the gold standard upon the country, yet the President had not the nerve to "kick him out of the Cabinet."

Mr. Teller (Silver Rep., Col.,) followed in an extended speech in support of the resolution. He declared that it was a question of law which he would endeavor so to discuss.

"Well," inquired Mr. Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) "does this resolution mean the same now that it meant twenty years ago?"

"Being a question of law," replied Mr. Teller, "it can mean nothing else."

"But was not the resolution of twenty years ago," persisted Mr. Foraker, "passed to meet a state of affairs existing then that does not now exist?"

"Not at all," replied the Colorado Senator. "No man could then have known what financial legislation Congress would enact. The resolution then bound no man to vote for free coinage, and it binds no man now so to vote."

Mr. Hoar dissented from Mr. Teller's proposition that this resolution involved only a question of law and urged that it had come now to a question of honor. "This is not a question of law," said he. "It is a question of the violation of the public faith. Shylock had the law on his side for a good while, but nobody supposed that Shylock, without derogation of the rights of Antonio, could take that pound of flesh."

Mr. Teller contended that he had quite as much regard for the National honor as had other members of the Senate.

"I am getting tired," shouted Mr. Teller, "of the position assumed by certain Senators here because they live in the Eastern part of this country. They are no more honest, they are no more strenuous in upholding the public honor than I am.

"I want to say here and now, that I believe in paying the debts of the Government in silver, even if that is the cheaper metal. The Government has the right to the difference according to its contract. The silver dollar which the gentleman from Iowa (Allison) says is as good as the gold dollar, is paid to the mechanic, the artisan, and the laborer in liquidation of obligations incurred with them, and I hold that the bond purchaser is no better than the man with the blistered hand, and ought to be paid in the same money. The Secretary of the Treasury is now bound by law to regard the interests of the people, but that department has been making law to suit itself for twenty years."

"Sit Down!" Says Teller.

Mr. Fairbanks arose and endeavored to propound a question to Mr. Teller.

"Sit down," cried the Colorado Senator. "I've been badgered enough."

As Mr. Fairbanks sat down Mr. Teller said he would to-morrow answer the question, but he did not now desire to be interrupted.

Mr. Teller declared, in conclusion, that he had seen the National Treasury robbed—a transaction the most disgraceful ever accomplished by a National Administration. In view of that fact, he thought that the arrogation to themselves by the opponents of the resolution of all honesty was not warranted by the facts.

Mr. Hoar replied to Mr. Teller in a speech in which he deplored the "remarkable effort" of the Colorado Senator. He contended that the question was not one of legal power, but of honor and good faith. He would not say that the Senator from Colorado had "squirmed" out of the question, nor would he order him to "sit down," as he had ordered the Senator from Indiana.

"I will strike that out of my speech," said Mr. Teller.

"If I were the Senator," said Mr. Hoar, "I would have the entire speech stricken from the record."

Following Mr. Hoar, Mr. Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) spoke in support of the resolution, taking occasion to reply briefly to some statements made by Mr. Hoar concerning the deposits in savings banks.

A Free Coinage Measure.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) declared that the debate during the day had settled the fact that it was the desire of the advocates of the resolution to bring the country to a silver basis, and to make the payment of all debts, public and private, in silver, which was now worth less than half what gold is worth. He was willing, he said, to have the people of the country pass upon that proposition.

"It was voted down in 1896," declared Mr. Hale, "and I have no fear that the American people will now take the back track upon it."

Mr. Hale then moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. Vest insisted that the Maine Senator should withhold his motion, as his remarks had placed the advocates of the resolution in a false light.

"We are not monometallists," said he, "but bimetallists. While I do not care to discuss the question at this late hour, I think I can demonstrate that the free coinage of silver would raise the price of that metal to its former value. I maintain that the opening of the mints to the free coinage of silver would not be in violation of the public honor."

Mr. Spooner—The resolution refers to a restoration of silver to coinage. To which system do you refer?

Mr. Vest—It means, I take it, the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

In response to a query by Mr. Foraker of Ohio, Mr. Vest asked the Ohio Senator if he still believed, as he had been quoted as saying four years ago, that silver was redeemable in gold.

"I did not make that unqualified statement," replied Mr. Foraker. "But I said the silver dollar was, in effect, redeemable in gold, because of the parity maintained in the two coins."

A Financial Kindergarten.

Mr. Allison then asked Mr. Vest whether he thought the Bland-Allison act in substantial compliance with the concurrent resolution of twenty years ago.

"This is no financial kindergarten," said Mr. Vest. "The Senator from Iowa ought to know what the Bland-Allison act meant, because he framed it himself."

"I want it understood," said Mr. Allison, "that the resolution of 1878 did not mean the free coinage of silver, as the Senators from Colorado (Mr. Teller) and from Missouri (Mr. Vest) have both said that this resolution means. I want an answer to my question, and if it requires a financial kindergarten to obtain an answer I would like to have the Senator from Missouri open such a school now."

Mr. Vest did not deem it necessary, he said, to extend the colloquy further at so late an hour, but he asked that an amendment to the resolution offered by Mr. Lodge earlier in the day be read for information.

The amendment provides that all of the resolution except the resolving clause be stricken out, and that this declaration be substituted:

"That the bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the said acts of Congress are payable, principal and interest, in gold coin or its equivalent, and that any other payment without consent of the creditor would be in violation of the public faith and in derogation of his rights."

The Senate at 5:45 o'clock adjourned.

PENSION BILL PASSED.

The Senate Declines to Amend It as Suggested by Mr. Allen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.— The Senate today passed the Pension Appropriation bill.

The amendment proposed yesterday by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) providing that the lowest pension paid by the Government be $8 a month was ruled out of order by the Vice President..

Mr. Allen then offered an amendment to the bill increasing the amount appropriated from $141,000,000 to $148,000,000, in accordance with the estimates made by the Commissioner of Pensions. This amendment was rejected by the Senate.

In reply to some statements made by Mr. Allen yesterday concerning the present administration of the Pension Office Mr. Gallinger, (Rep, N. H.,) presented statistics which showed, he said, that during Commissioner Evans's administration of the office 20 per cent. more claims had been adjudicated than were adjudicated during the corresponding period of the last administration.

Mr. Allen said that he did not care to be embroiled in a controversy with the Commissioner of Pensions, whom he hardly knew, but he desired to insist that the Republican Party's friendship for the old soldier was a sham and a pretense.

Mr. Allen in the course of the day introduced a bill making the minimum pension to be paid by the Government $10 a month.

DISPUTE IN THE HOUSE.

Republicans Contend that Prosperity Has Come to the Country—The Democrats Say It Has Not.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Under the parliamentary fiction of discussing the Indian Appropriation bill, the House devoted almost the entire day to a political debate, in which the main question was whether prosperity had come to the country as a result of the advent of the present Administration. As the speeches were limited to five minutes each, many members participated, and partisan spirit kept the interest keyed up to a high pitch. The acrimony which usually characterizes such debates was almost entirely absent, but some hard knocks were given to several members of the House.

The discussion was started by Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) who, while speaking to a pro forma amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill, adduced some figures and financial authorities to prove that prosperity had not yet appeared. He quoted Wharton Barker to prove that there had been a decline equal to 1 per cent. in the price of 100 standard commodities.

"If prosperity has not returned," asked W. A. Stone, (Rep., Penn.,) "how does it happen that in all the industrial regions men are employed and are not supported by charity, as they were under the Cleveland Administration?"

"The trouble with the gentleman," replied Mr. Richardson, "is that his premises are all wrong. Labor is not employed in all the industrial regions. In New England 125,000 workers are now out on a strike."

Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. Stone, Mr. Dingley, and other Republicans all arose to reply, and in the confusion Mr. Richardson called out that he had no desire to interfere with Mr. Stone's Gubernatorial boom.

"I am glad to have the indorsement of that side," retorted Mr. Stone, smiling.

Proceeding, Mr. Richardson said he was reminded of a colloquy between a minstrel and an interlocutor, in which the former, in reply to the latter, said there were only two things exactly alike—the Cleveland panic and the McKinley prosperity.

Mr. Grosvenor raised a laugh by saying it was a very poor case which had to be bolstered up with the arguments of Wharton Barker and illustrations from minstrelsy.

Mr. Dockery, (Dem., Mo.,) in discussing the cotton mill strike, contended that the strike had been urged by the operators in order that they might dispose of their surplus stock. The trouble was we were enormously overproducing in this country, and in the face of that fact the Republican Party was restricting and narrowing our markets. The time was coming when this policy would be reversed. The growing trend of public sentiment could not be stayed. Eventually the tariff barriers would be broken down and our products would go out upon the seas of the world. The political debate continued an hour longer, the Republicans maintaining and the Democrats denying the existence of prosperity.

Then Mr. Smith (Dem., Ariz.,) made an attack on the present system of educating the Indian. He declared that the Carlisle and Hampton Schools were a mistake; that an Indian could not be civilized by teaching him to read and write and sing a psalm. The Indian, he said, must receive an industrial education, but it must be given him in the vicinity of his home, not in the East. In this bill, he said, $2,500,000 was wasted.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) agreed with Mr. Smith that the present policy was unsatisfactory, illogical, and impracticable. He moved to strike out the appropriation for the Carlisle school.

Without voting on the amendment the committee rose, and at 5:25 o'clock the House adjourned.

COLORS OF STAMPS CHANGED.

One Cents to be Green and the Five Cents to be a Dark Blue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Postmaster General Gary has issued an order changing the color of the one-cent stamp from blue to green. In about two weeks he will follow this with another order changing the brown five-cent stamp to a dark blue. This action is in accord with the resolution adopted at the meeting last Summer of the Universal Postal Congress, making uniform the colors of the one-cent, two-cent, and five-cent stamps or their equivalents. No change will be made in the color of the two-cent carmine stamp, because the Postmaster General thinks that it sufficiently conforms to the color decided upon for that issue, viz., red.

Later some alterations in colors of stamps of the higher denominations will be made, so as to prevent a duplication of colors. The new issues will not in any manner invalidate those of similar denominations now in existence, which will be received for mail matter use until their supply is exhausted.

VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY REPORT

Committee Completed Its Work and Kept Within the Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Responding to a Senate resolution the President sent to the Senate to-day a statement by the Secretary of State in regard to the report of the Venezuelan boundary committee and also a statement by the Auditor for the State Department concerning the accounts of the commission.

The Auditor states that no accounts have been received since September last, and there is now remaining of the $100,000 appropriated for the commission $2,205. Secretary Sherman says in his communication that the business of the commission has been concluded and within the limits of the appropriation. He also says the supply of copies of the report printed by the commission has been practically exhausted. The report will be reprinted for the use of the Senate.

International American Bank.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Representative Butler of Pennsylvania reintroduced a bill to-day to incorporate the International American Bank, in accordance with the recommendations of the International American Conference. It authorizes a capital stock of $5,000,000, and names as Commissioners to receive the subscriptions of stock Secretary of the Interior Bliss, T. Jefferson Coolidge of Massachusetts, Andrew Carnegie of Pennsylvania, John G. Hanson of Georgia, C. R. Flint of New York, Enoch Pratt of Baltimore, H. G. Davis of West Virginia, P. D. Armour of Illinois, W. M. Estee of California, James S. Clarkson of Iowa, and C. H. Turner of Missouri.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The President to-day sent the following nominations in the Navy Department to the Senate:

Lieutenants to be Lieutenant Commanders—NATHANIEL J. K. PATCH, THOMAS S. PHELPS, Jr., KARL ROHRER.

Lieutenants, Junior Grade, to be Lieutenants—G. W. BROWN, W. B. FLETCHER, M. JOHNSTON, W. B. WHITTELSEY, J. L. PAYNE.

Ensigns to be Lieutenants, Junior Grade—F. BOUGHTER, A. H. DAVIS, G. H. BURRAGE, V. BLUE.

Nomination of Griggs Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The nomination of John W. Griggs to be Attorney General was confirmed by the Senate to-day in an executive session which did not continue for more than five minutes. The nomination was brought to the attention of the Senate by Senator Hoar, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, who reported it from that committee. There was no objection to immediate confirmation.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows:

New Jersey—Pointville, Thomas McIntyre. New York—Cuyler, Seabury F. Brown; Loch Sheldrake, Richard C. Rexford; Wurtsborough, Mercein Skinner.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

In the House yesterday a bill was passed granting American register to the foreign-built steamer Navajo.

The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce has reported favorably the bill appropriating $250,000 for the construction of a steam revenue cutter for service on the Atlantic coast, with headquarters at New York.

Mr. Quay (Rep., Penn.,) yesterday secured the passage by the Senate of a bill to indemnify the State of Pennsylvania for money expended in 1864 for militia called into military service by the Government. The amount involved is $46,000.

The Army Appropriation bill was reported yesterday from the Senate Appropriations Committee. The total amount carried by the bill as reported is $23,142,892, a net reduction of $43,100 from the amount carried by the bill as it passed the House. The reduction was caused by a change in the allowance of mileage to officers, the House appropriation being cut from $130,000 to $80,000. The Senate provision also makes a change in the regulations for these allowances.

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) in the Senate yesterday offered an amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill providing for an extension of the experiment of rural free delivery to every State and Territory of the Union, and to as many sections of those States and Territories as possible. The amendment appropriates $250,000 to cover the expenses of the proposed extension. Mr. Butler spoke briefly in support of the amendment, saying that it had been drawn after full consultation with the Postmaster General.

President McKinley's Wedding Day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—To-day was the twenty-seventh anniversary of the marriage of President McKinley, and the fact was made the subject of congratulations by the members of the President's official family.

THE SINGERLY FAILURE.

Temporary Receiver for the Chestnut Street National Bank.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Controller of the Currency Dawes this morning issued a general statement to the creditors of the Chestnut Street National Bank of Philadelphia.

The Controller reviewed at length the "Singerly plan" of liquidation by means of a committee of five acting with the assent of all the creditors of the bank. He said that up to date only 80 per cent. of the creditors had given their assents to the plan, and that he should grant twenty days from date for the management to secure the remaining signatures.

Meantime, to prevent undue loss of time, the examiner in charge will be named as temporary receiver, and will proceed toward liquidation in the usual way. If at the end of twenty days the creditors have not consented to voluntary liquidation, the receivership will be made permanent.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION

Democratic Bill Naming the Commissioners Submitted by Senator Cantor.

THE ASSEMBLY TO ACT TO-DAY

Supporters of Senator Hill Opposed to the Tammany Plan and Not Bound by Caucus to Support It.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—A bill embodying the Democratic plan for the proposed canal investigation was submitted to the Senate Finance Committee to-day by Senator Cantor. The bill names as the Commissioners to conduct the investigation ex-Chief Judge Robert Earl of the Court of Appeals, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy of New York, ex-State Senator George B. Sloan of Owego, Spencer Clinton of Buffalo, and ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn. The bill provides that each Commissioner shall receive $20 a day for his services, gives the commission the powers of a court, and directs it to report to the Legislature on or before April 5, 1898. Twenty-five thousand dollars is appropriated for the expenses of the investigation.

The Republican bill, providing for an investigation to be conducted by a commission appointed by the Governor, will come up on second reading in the Assembly to-morrow, and at that time Mr. Donnelly, the minority leader, will offer the Democratic bill as a substitute. The Democratic members are not under any obligation to support it, however, the caucus held last night having failed to agree on the policy to be pursued.

In the division existing among the Democrats of the Assembly as to the position the party should take on the canal question, politicians here profess to see the first overt evidence of the struggle for supremacy in the State Democracy between David B. Hill and Richard Croker. Mr. Palmer of Schoharie said to-day that the conference of last night had not bound the Democratic members to any one course, and while he declared that he would not vote against his party, he would not deny that he might take occasion to set forth his sentiments on the floor of the Assembly. These sentiments will be the sentiments of David B. Hill, and they will not agree with those of Richard Croker.

Friends of Mr. Hill in and about the Legislature point to the Tammany programme in indorsing the Platt scheme for an outside commission of investigation, instead of a legislative investigating committee, as only another proof of the harmonious relations existing between the two "machines." If Mr. Palmer voices his protest against this plan it will be Mr. Hill's first opportunity to have his views exploited in the present Legislature.

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.

Judge Louis Emery McComas Elected to Succeed Arthur Pue Gorman.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 25.—Judge Louis Emery McComas was elected United States Senator to succeed Arthur Pue Gorman by the General Assembly of Maryland to-day. Of the eleven recalcitrant Republicans from Baltimore, one attended last night's caucus, at which Judge McComas was nominated, and five others voted for no nominee today. The final ballot resulted: McComas, 62; Gorman, 47; Shaw, 5; total, 114; absent, 2.

Louis Emery McComas is a member of an old and honorable Maryland family. His grandfather fought against the British in the battle of North Point in 1814, and his granduncle was killed in the same fight, his name being inscribed on the roll of honor on the monument which stands in Baltimore to commemorate the victory.

Mr. McComas was born in Washington County, Maryland, in 1846. He attended local schools at Williamsport, and in 1863 went to St. James College, where he studied until 1863, in which year he went to Dickinson College. There he graduated in 1866.

After studying law two years at Hagerstown, Md., he was admitted to the bar there. He was always an active, zealous Republican, and in 1876 had become so well recognized as a leader of his party that he was nominated for Congress. His district had been safely Democratic from 1867 to 1872, but the Republicans had succeeded in making it debatable ground, the energy, sagacity, and effective speaking of Mr. McComas having contributed much to that result. But 1876 was the year of the Tilden Democratic tidal wave, and Mr. McComas was defeated. The majority against him, however, was only 14. He ran 700 votes ahead of his party's Presidential ticket. He was elected to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses, but was then defeated by William M. McKaig, Democrat.

Meantime he had taken a very high position at the bar, and was generally recognized as one of the leading advocates of his State. He was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by President Harrison in 1892, a few months before Cleveland's inauguration.

The President Invited to New York.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Lucien Bonhuer, President, and John H. Gunner of the Republican Club of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District of New York City, accompanied by Representative Quigg, called at the White House to-day and invited the President to attend a reception at the Lenox Lyceum March 3 in commemoration of the first year of Mr. McKinley's Administration. The President said he would be glad to attend if his duties would permit.

LIQUOR PROBLEM IN CITIES.

Dr. Gould, in a Lecture at Cooper Union, Commends the Gothenburg Local Option System.

Dr. E. R. L. Gould lectured at Cooper Union last night on "The Liquor Problem; Its Effective Treatment." The lecture was one of a series arranged by Columbia University in co-operation with Cooper Union on the general subject of "Live Social Problems of Cities."

Dr. Gould said that prohibition, local option, high license, low license, and no license have all been tried in this country. In general, he said, the result of all efforts to control the liquor traffic by legislation have failed, and the consumption of liquor has steadily increased. To prove this he cited statistics from most of the States that have made such legislation. He also said that statistics of the 257 largest cities in the United States show that to-day there is in those cities one saloon for every 250 persons.

The Gothenburg, or Scandinavian, system was commended by the lecturer as the best now in use. Under it there is no private profit in liquor selling, and the consumption of liquor has steadily decreased. In Gothenburg itself, he said, the average yearly consumption has decreased from 11 1-3 quarts to 5 quarts, and in Christiania from 14 quarts to 6 quarts.

The Gothenburg system is practical local option. The people—all men of legal age, and all women over twenty-five—vote for the adoption of the system or total prohibition. Of all the communities that have tried it in Scandinavia, he said, not one has abandoned it except to exchange for it total prohibition. From the second rank among twelve liquor-drinking nations, Sweden, he said, has become seventh, and Norway is now the lowest.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,

Silversmiths

TRADE MARK

STERLING SILVER

208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square

FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Senators Make Charges of Fraud in Connection with the State Printing Contract.

THE ASSEMBLY EXCISE BILLS

Mr. Harburger Asserts that Action Is Being Delayed Until Republican Opposition to the Raines Law Can Be Overcome.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Both houses of the Legislature were in session for a short time to-day and adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. The Senate received from Gov. Black the nominations of O. P. Letchworth of Buffalo to be Trustee of the Collins Farm, State Homeopathic Hospital, and Alexander E. Orr of New York to succeed himself as Trustee of the Long Island State Hospital, and referred them to the Finance Committee.

Senator Cantor offered a concurrent resolution requesting Congress to make an appropriation for deepening New York Harbor from the Narrows to the sea, in accordance with the recommendations of the United States Engineering Corps.

A lengthy discussion was inaugurated over the proposition to authorize the printing of 500 extra copies of all bills introduced in the Legislature, which finally involved the so-called "printing scandal." Charges of fraud and insinuations of dishonesty were made, and while the State Printer was defended by several Senators with equal force, the matter finally was referred to the Printing Committee, with the suggestion that it confer with the State Printer to ascertain if the extra copies could not be secured at a reasonable price.

In the Assembly the following bills were passed:

Mr. Nixon's—Reappropriating $50,000 for a Chattanooga memorial.

Also—Appropriating $62,500 as the balance due newspapers for publication of the laws of 1897.

Mr. Costello's—Reappropriating $6,000 for revising and indexing the debates and proceedings of the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Harburger of New York, speaking to a question of personal privilege, said that, although his bill to repeal the Raines law and other bills of an important character had been referred to the Excise Committee, that committee had not yet organized; that the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Greenwood, would not tell him when the committee would be organized, and that he could not arrange for any hearing on his bill. He denounced the committee and the majority in the Assembly, and said that it was a deliberate scheme to delay excise legislation which the people demanded. Speaker O'Grady declined to let him proceed under the rules.

After the session Mr. Greenwood was questioned on the subject, and said:

"Yes, it is a fact that the Committee on Excise is not yet organized, and I don't know when it will be. It will not be this week, anyway."

"Will it be next week?" he was asked.

"I can't say, but I don't think that it will. I have a great deal of business of my own to attend to next week, and I don't believe I will have time to organize the committee then. However, there is no hurry."

"But haven't Mr. Harburger's bill and others been referred to the Excise Committee?"

"Yes, a number of bills have been referred to us, but we are not ready to organize yet."

"Is there any reason for delaying?"

"I can't answer that, but the Excise Committee will not be organized for a while."

Mr. Harburger said: "I have learned that there is a snap plan on foot to try to defeat excise legislation by delay. The Republican leaders know that many Republican members stand ready to join with the Democrats to amend the Raines law, and until they have time to put the screws on these men, they will not permit the Assembly Excise Committee to be organized. Every other committee in the House is organized, and I believe this action is a deliberate violation of the rules."

Mr. Greenwood comes from Wayne County, and this is his first term in the Legislature.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The following bills of general interest were introduced to-day in the Senate:

Senator Munzinger—Granting an extension of five years for the completion of railroads placed in the hands of a receiver by the Supreme Court.

Senator W. L. Brown—Making the closed season for the taking of woodcock and grouse from Sept. 1 to Dec. 15, and providing that no person shall catch or take alive more than thirty of these birds in any one year.

Senator Pavey—Providing that any person who has been actually employed or has served an apprenticeship of not less than one year at any trade may be permitted to take the examination for admission to practice such trade, and any technical school may issue a certificate of proficiency.

The following bills were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Sandford—Exempting from taxation mortgages on real property.

Mr. Martin—Providing for the carrying to the Court of Appeals of actions or proceedings commenced in the Court of Claims.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

A Measure to Compel Equality in Charges for Gas.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Another gas bill was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator G. A. Davis, providing that no corporation shall charge a greater price for gas than the lowest price charged by such corporation for lighting any other private dwelling or business establishment within the same city. Violation of the act shall operate as a forfeiture of all rights, franchises, and privileges previously granted to that corporation.

Other bills of special interest in New York City have been introduced as follows:

Senator Pavey—Exempting the University Settlement Society of New York and the Educational Alliance from taxation, assessments, and water rates.

Senator McNulty—Authorizing the Board of Public Improvements of the City of New York to establish floating hospitals for persons suffering from contagious or infectious diseases in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Mr. Green—To amend the Civil Code relative to actions brought in a court of record in New York City which might have been brought in one of the municipal courts of that city by providing that a person shall not recover costs in the higher court in such a case in excess of the costs that would have been allowed in a lower court.

Mr. Wallace—Providing that grand and trial jurors in the County of Queens shall be allowed 4 cents per mile for necessary travel during the terms.

Mr. Hoffman—Authorizing the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments of the City of New York to revise and adjust the assessment for a sewer in Avenue B, between Fifth and Sixth Streets.

Mr. Tiffany—Amending the New York charter by providing that $5,500 shall be placed in the statement and estimate for the year 1898, and $3,500 in each year thereafter, to be paid to the Manhattan Hospital and Dispensary.

Mr. Oliver—To compel the ferry companies operating between the different parts of the City of New York to run boats within intervals not longer than one-half hour during day and night.

Also, providing that swine or pigs shall not be slaughtered, under any conditions or regulations whatever, within the boundaries of the City of New York.

Examinations for Barbers.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Assemblyman Brennan of Kings will introduce to-morrow by request a bill to regulate the occupation of barbers and to provide for the sanitary inspection of barbers' shops. The bill provides that no person shall practice the occupation of a barber in the cities of this State unless he has received a certificate of qualification from a State Board of Examiners, consisting of five members, three of whom shall be master barbers and two journeymen barbers, to be appointed by the Governor within fifteen days after the passage of the act. Persons now actually engaged in the barber's trade need not take examinations.

To Regulate Dispensaries.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—A substitute for Senator Sullivan's Dispensary bill was handed to the Senate Cities Committee this afternoon. It was ordered printed and a report will be made recommending its reference to the Committee on Public Health. The bill defines a dispensary, provides for the licensing of dispensaries by the State Board of Charities, makes it a misdemeanor for a person to make false representations in applying for drugs or treatment, and prohibits the establishment of dispensaries in drug stores or tenement houses. Dr. W. Washburn of New York appeared for the bill.

To Relieve Delinquent Taxpayers.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Assemblyman Brennan of Kings will introduce to-morrow a bill to abolish fine and imprisonment for non-payment of taxes The bill does not apply to proceedings supplementary to execution upon judgment recovered for taxes.

POLICE APPEALS AT ALBANY.

Highest Court Reverses the Police Board's Order Removing Kasschau.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The Court of Appeals has reversed the orders of both the Police Commissioners of New York and the Appellate Division in the appeal of Emil Kasschau from such order removing him from the police force of the City of New York. The costs in all courts are placed upon the Police Board.

The Court of Appeals to-day denied, with cost, the application of John J. Murray, relator-appellant, against Leonard R. Welles, as Commissioner of Police, respondent for the reversal of a decision of the lower court, affirming an order of the Special Term refusing a motion for a writ of mandamus directing the respondent to recognize and appoint the relator as a patrolman in the Brooklyn Police Department. The relator was appointed to the office of patrolman on Jan. 8, 1896, and on July 8, 1896, was "dropped" by the Police Commissioners without trial.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Anti-Trust Law and the Tax Question Discussed.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Attorney General Hancock, in his annual report to the Legislature, calls attention to the adverse decisions of the courts on the anti-trust law. The decisions, he says, have made the law entirely nugatory, instead of simplifying practice and enabling an examination to be made for the purpose of determining the existence of a trust. "Outside of the legal questions under review," he adds, "it may be said that the statute contains defects which probably make the law of very little utility."

He treats at length on the tax question. In relation to threatened prosecutions against local Assessors for alleged failure to assess properly he says: "Threats of criminal prosecution against officials, whose duties are quasi judicial, will accomplish nothing except to make the want of equality more glaring in the future. There can be no question but that the tax laws of the State require careful revision. A commission, composed of men who have had judicial experience, and who are free from bias, could undoubtedly make recommendations which will be at once both practical and beneficial."

The Attorney General urges upon the Legislature the necessity of an amendment to Section 191 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which will enable appeals to be taken to the Court of Appeals from determinations of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in actions arising in the Court of Claims, without compelling either party to apply to the Appellate Division for a certificate as a preliminary requisite to such appeal.

The department defended during the year 403 claims against the State. The amount asked for was $682,363, and the amount awarded $181,141.

KING'S BRIDGE RAILWAY.

A Company Formed to Co-operate with the Third Avenue.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The King's Bridge Railway Company of New York City was incorporated to-day, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of common stock, to build and operate a street surface railroad with any motive power other than steam. The length of the road is to be 8 3-5 miles, and the termini are as follows: Manhattan Street, at its intersection with the Boulevard; northernmost point of the intersection of King's Bridge Road, or Broadway, and West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street; Riverdale Avenue, at the northerly line of the City of New York, and the intersection of King's Bridge Road and Amsterdam Avenue at or near One Hundred and Sixty-second Street.

The Directors are Henry Hart, Edward Lauterbach, Albert J. Elias, Charles Remsen, Henry Idon, David C. Andrews, J. H. Waydell, and John Byrnes of the Borough of Manhattan, and G. Howland Leavitt of Flushing, Borough of Queens. Mr. Hart subscribes for 9,890 shares, and the other Directors for 10 each.

Incorporators of this road said yesterday that the plan was in a line with the projects of the Third Avenue Railroad Company in its acquisition of control of the Union Railway, or "Huckleberry" system. The King's Bridge, whose charter will be acquired from the Municipal Assembly, will equip the west side of the annexed district toward Yonkers and follow the proposed route for underground rapid transit.

A COLONY FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Dr. Pryor Urges It Before the Medical Society at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The establishment of a State colony for consumptives on lands of the State in the Adirondack region was advocated to-day by Dr. John H. Pryor of Buffalo in a paper, read before the State Medical Society, which began its annual meeting here this morning. After showing that the number of deaths in the State in 1897 from consumption was 12,647, he took up the question of public duty as to increasing the effectiveness of prevention. He says, in part:

"Opinions may differ in regard to the relative value of different localities as a resort for consumptives, but experience has shown that the Adirondack region is highly beneficial. From 25 to 35 per cent. recover. The progress of the

The Wanamaker Store

Weather Probabilities

THE forecast is for blizzardy weather to-day, and lower temperature to follow. No matter,—Wanamaker's will be as sunshiny and as cheerful and attractive as ever. It takes more than a blizzard to affect the general air of comfort which is as much a part of this store as its very roof.

The store news of to-day concerns certain matters in Furs, Jackets and Overcoats, which will be of particular interest if the forecast turns out to be accurate.

If not, read the other items. To-day's is news for all weathers.

Fireside Bargains

ECONOMY at one's very hearth-stone. Half prices on a very fine assortment of Fire-place Goods. Take your choice between polished brass and wrought iron;—you're sure of a bargain in either.

Nineteen styles in Brass Andirons. Prices were from $4 to $42, in steps about a dollar apart all the way. Now just half those figures.

Twelve styles in Brass Firesets. They were $5.60 to $21, with ten prices in between. Now at half.

Twelve styles in Brass Fenders, which were from $6.75 to $27, with ten between-prices. Now half.

Three styles in Brass Coal Hods, at $3.60, $6 and $6.25. They were double yesterday.

Seventeen kinds of Wrought Iron Andirons, at seventeen prices from $2.25 to $16.50. They were double yesterday.

Seven kinds of Wrought Iron Fenders, at $4.15 to $8.65. They were twice these figures yesterday.

Ten kinds of Wrought Iron Fire Sets, from $1.75 to $15. Average price would be around $5. They were double yesterday.

Three kinds of Wrought Iron Wood Baskets, $3, $4.50, $6. Half prices.

Silk Stripe Javanaise. THESE pretty woolens, with their delicate printed patterns enriched with brilliant silk stripes, fill a niche in woman-want that no other fabric can fill. For the better kinds of house gowns, for the dressy and comfortable tea jacket, and even for that pleasant half-way station in dress which is more than negligee, yet less than formal gowning, these goods have no equal and few rivals.

We have sixty-five choice patterns in a lot which comes to as much under price. Take your choice at

65c. a yard.

You must pay 75c. when this lot is gone.

Rotunda.

Flannelette Gowns. JUST the thing for these cold mornings. Warm, stylishly made and of pretty materials. They're here in many styles and at little cost.

At 50c.—In various colored stripes; square yoke back and front; turn-over collar; ruffle on sleeves.

At 75c.—In pink and blue broken stripes; yoke back and front; stripes running bias; plait down front; ruffle on sleeves.

At $1—In blue and pink stripes; double yoke back, with turn-over collar; ruffle on sleeves; yoke, collar and sleeves trimmed with feather braid.

At $1.25—In fancy stripes; round yoke back and front; double yoke back with round lay-down collar and turn-over cuffs; collar, yoke and cuffs trimmed with insertion.

At $1.50.—In pink and blue stripes; loose front and plaited back; square sailor collar and cuffs, trimmed with colored feather braid; bow at neck of satin ribbon.

Second floor.

Fur Cutting. THE props come out of the fur prices, and down they tumble. That is, all fur prices except those on sealskin. Seal fur figures are going the other way, with some notable exception of which we will tell later. But look at these:

At $4, formerly $6.50 and $7.50 (a few were five dollars)—Alaska sable scarfs; full circular shape, trimmed with ten tails.

At $7.50, were $10—Electric chinchilla; trimmed with squirrel tails, patent clasp.

At $3.50, were $5 to $7—An odd lot of straight neck scarfs, assorted furs; twenty-five only.

Electric seal capes, very stylish and handsome, with ruffle collar lined with plain color satin; $32.50, $35, $37.50, $40; were $42.50 to $55.

Electric seal coats, 21 inches long, high storm collar, reefer front, lined with Roman striped satin, $40; were $50.

More Women's Jackets. HOW much did the maker lose this time? You can figure it pretty accurately yourself when you see the garments.

There aren't very many of them, but it's a rich little lot, what there is of it.

At $7.50—26-inch rough, diagonal boucle in black; double breasted reefer front, with 4 smoked pearl buttons; wide rever and high storm collar; entire coat edged with wide soutache braid and lined with black satin rhadame; value $16.

At $7.50—24-inch black kersey jacket; double breasted fly front, fastening high on neck; finished with 2 pearl buttons and strap; high rolling storm collar, coat back, 2 hip pockets, strap seams; lined with black satin rhadame; value $16.

Dressing Sacques. HUNDREDS of them, as plain or as elaborate as you choose. Choices for all styles, all complexions, all tastes and all uses.

At 75c.—Of flannelette in pretty stripes; empire; fitted back, loose front; large collar, edged with torchon lace; shield in front, with ruffle above edged with lace.

At $1—Of flannelette, in light stripes; fitted back, loose front; large sailor collar, with ruffle edged with torchon lace.

At $2—Of French flannelette; fitted back, full front; large silk-crochetted sailor collar; in cardinal, gray, pink or Blue; also some with Persian designs; value $2.50.

Second floor.

Muslin Underwear. THE mid-winter sale goes merrily on. Well made, generously cut garments—the product of well paid labor in clean, well ordered factories—in many grades and all low priced. A hint or two below:

MUSLIN DRAWERS

At 20c.—One style, with deep hem and six fine plaits above yoke band; excellent value.

At 50c.—With umbrella ruffle, edged with deep embroidery and fine plaits above.

MUSLIN GOWNS

At 38c.—Empire; large collar with cambric ruffle on edge; shield of embroidery in front.

At 65c.—Double yoke back and front; V neck yoke; neck edged with embroidery.

At $1—Excellent quality; full plaited yoke front and box plaited back; front of yoke edged with wide embroidery; 2 ruffles over shoulders; collar and sleeves trimmed with embroidery; ribbon tie at neck.

Selling Off the Overcoats. WE said Monday, "We have too many overcoats," and made prices on them to correct the condition. The situation was amended very soon. One-third of the coats are gone.

The other two-thirds are going. Be in time—it's a chance that doesn't come any too often.

Six kinds of them. The present prices run from $8.50 to $23.50. The old prices were from $12 to $30, and were astonishing figures for such coats as we present.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

A PLUMBER ACCUSES A LAWYER.

Douglas A. Levien Charged with Illegally Retaining Money.

Douglas A. Levien, a lawyer of 117 Nassau Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in the Centre Street Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. He was accused by George N. Varitzan, a plumber, of 122 East Fifty-fourth Street, who employed Mr. Levien as his counsel in an action brought against him.

Mr. Varitzan lost the case, and decided to appeal. Mr. Levien then took the testimony of the trial to have it printed. The complainant declares that on Sept. 24, 1895, the lawyer came to him and said that the printers would not print the case until a cash deposit had been made, and that he then gave Levien $30. Later he gave him $50 more, and finally pawned his watch to raise the final $60, demanded. He declares that he paid the lawyer $166 in all for the printing.

A representative of the printers, Livingston Middleditch & Co., testified that the bill for the printing was $111.15, and had not been paid.

The defendant said that the money had been for services as counsel. He said nothing had ever been said about applying the money to paying the printer's bill. The defendant was paroled until next Tuesday.

New Haven Arson Trial Begun.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 25.—The trial of George R. Hodgdon, proprietor of the Haynes Hotel, at Springfield, Mass., and the Tremont House in this city, charged with attempting to set fire to the Tontine Hotel, was begun in the Superior Criminal Court to-day before Judge Roraback and a jury.

SHOT IN A SALOON.

Negro Badly Wounded—His Assailant Tries to Kill an Officer.

Daniel Gallegher, thirty-four years of age, of 236 West Sixty-first Street, a notorious west side character known as "Cuppy," shot a negro named George Clark, twenty-one years of age, of 261 West Forty-seventh Street, in D. J. Grannin's saloon, 756 Eighth Avenue, last night and narrowly missed killing him.

Clark went into the saloon. He found Gallegher there and spoke to him pleasantly. Gallegher responded with a curse, and then whipped out a revolver and fired at the negro. The first shot missed, but the second struck the man in the neck.

Policemen Wagner and Tyndall of the West Forty-seventh Street Station House heard the shots, and hurried into the saloon. When Gallegher saw them he tried to fire at Officer Wagner, but was disarmed and arrested. The negro will recover.

Torrens System in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 25.—A bill to repeal the law providing for the adoption of the Torrens system of land transfers passed the House to-day. The Torrens system has been passed upon by the Ohio Supreme Court and declared to be unconstitutional on the ground that it attempts to confer judicial powers upon county records, and Gen. Wiley, the author of the bill to repeal the act, states that he simply wants the statutes disincumbered.

PLAN FOR A BIG DRY DOCK

A Company to Build a Floating One and Rent It to the Government.

TO COST ABOUT $1,500,000

Many Officers of the Navy Anxious to Have a Contract with the Constructors Made—The Probable Location Is Erie Basin.

The International Dry Dock and Construction Company, with offices in the Produce Exchange, has made a proposition to the Government to furnish adequate dry-docking facilities for use of the ships of the navy at New York. The dock, which will be a floating one, and will take about a year to complete, will cost about $1,500,000.

The structure is to be built with funds supplied by the company. It will probably be placed at the Erie Basin, where there is sufficient depth of water to admit the largest vessels.

An amendment to the bill now before the Senate authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a contract with the company for the use of the dock was recently offered by Senator Platt, after it had been carefully considered by the Naval Committee, Secretary of the Navy Long, and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, all of whom are satisfied that the Government would be benefited.

The amendment authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a contract with the company for the use of the dock for 100 days each year for twenty years. The total cost to the Government is not to exceed $90,000 a year. The company is to furnish all the labor and expense incurred in docking the Government vessels.

More Use in War Times.

In case of war, the Government must have the use of the dock for more than 100 days if it is deemed necessary, the extra compensation to be fixed by the Navy Department and the officials of the company.

Some of those operating floating docks say the dock is the only kind that would be serviceable, as is shown by the floating docks now in use, and which have been operated for more than fifty years.

Many officers of prominence in the navy are particularly anxious to have the contract entered into. One of them, who has had charge of the Government dry dock, when seen yesterday said:

"Our present docking system, which has cost many million dollars, has proved a failure, and we haven't a dock on the Atlantic coast in which the large battleships can be floated. It would cost about $5,000,000 to build a dock that would last. The Government would save more than $100,000 a year and much anxiety and trouble by making a contract with the company. The repairs to the large dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard cannot be completed in less than four months, and then it will be a question whether a large ship can be safely floated into it."

The Company's President.

Wallace Downey, President of the company, when seen yesterday in his office in the Produce Exchange, said that he had been before the Committee on Naval Affairs, and had also presented the matter to the Secretary of the Navy.

"We are going into this matter on a purely business basis," he said, "and only ask the Government to give us some encouragement. When the Government signs the contract we will construct the dock. The money is ready at any time. We purpose to build the structure, and if we cannot furnish the Government the necessary facilities for handling the ships, it will be our loss, not theirs."

There are two of these large floating docks now in operation—one at Havana, the other in England. They have given entire satisfaction. There is a proposition now for the United States Government build one for use in the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. Downey is a member of the firm of Townsend & Downey, shipwrights at the Erie Basin. Both are expert dry dock builders and operators.

DR. BROWN ADMITS HIS GUILT.

San Francisco Pastor Confesses—Dropped from the Conference.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—After two years of denials and protestations that he was innocent of the sensational charges brought against him while pastor of the First Congregational Church in this city, the Rev. Dr. Charles O. Brown has appeared before the Bay Conference and withdrawn his former answer to its citation and confessed that some of the charges against him were true. After the confession was read there was a further hearing, at the end of which Dr. Brown was dropped from the Conference.

Brown's confession, which is a typewritten statement of about one thousand words, does not go into details. It simply admits that he has sinned. After withdrawing his former reply to the Conference, Dr. Brown says: "A small part of the accusations against me are true. For any wrong which I have done I have sought forgiveness, both of God and man. I had turned utterly and with abhorrence from it long before I was publicly accused. Such were the conditions prevailing in San Francisco—such was the storm that threatened—that, overcome for the time with unworthy fear, I denied any wrong, lest all should be believed."

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

Everitte St. John, Vice President and General Manager of the Seaboard Air Line, makes formal denial that he has resigned these positions to become General Manager of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

President Charles S. Mellen of the Northern Pacific Railway Company announced yesterday acquisition by the company of control of the Seattle and International Railway Company by purchase of a majority of Manhattan Trust Company bond certificates.

Commissioner George R. Blanchard of the Joint Traffic Association said yesterday that there was no foundation for Chicago reports that east-bound rates are being cut by association lines. He added that, on the contrary, they have been well maintained and that reports from all quarters are of an excellent situation. A meeting called for the beginning of next month is not to deal with rate cutting, but with seaboard differentials.

The purchase by Coates & Co., London bankers, of a majority interest in the first mortgage bonds of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Company of Canada, at 86, started a story yesterday that it was for account of Northern Pacific. Last evening the story was disposed of as untrue by President Mellen of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The bonds were purchased, as stated, the buyers waiving all claim to the Canadian land grant and refusing to disclose their principals.

Long Island City Democrats Enroll.

There was great activity among the Democrats of Long Island City last night, it being the first enrollment night. The lines between the Madden and the Cassidy factions are sharply drawn. The followers of ex-Mayor Gleason are siding with Cassidy, but it is impossible to tell who will win in the primaries on Friday night. In a letter to a friend Gleason says he will be back in politics next Fall.

People's Eucharistic League Service.

Over 2,000 members of the People's Eucharistic League attended the special services at St. Patrick's Cathedral last night in connection with the second annual reunion of the order. The Rev. Michael J. Lavelle conducted the service, and the sermon was delivered by Bishop Maes of Covington, Ky., Protector of the league. Archbishop Corrigan pronounced the benediction.

Macy Mutual Aid Reception.

The employes of R. H. Macy & Co., members of the Macy Mutual Aid Society, will give their eleventh annual entertainment and reception at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, on Friday evening, Jan. 28. The entertainment will consist of high-class vaudeville by well-known artists, and Neyer's Seventh Regiment Band will furnish the music. The affair will be under the auspices of the Mutual Aid Society.

Our special sale of suit and trouser lengths, regardless of former cost, now at a uniform price of suit to order $14.00, trousers $4.00.

Style—perfect fit—are our main features!

WE GIVE YOU A YEAR'S PROTECTION, OR YOUR MONEY BACK!

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

NEGROES AS TAMMANY MEN.

Ennobled by Recognition of Mr. Croker, "The Czar," They Are Seeking "Practical Results."

The colored Democracy of the Borough of Queens will give "a grand reception and ball" in honor of Edward E. Lee and Henry H. Anderson, who are described in the printed invitations and in large posters as "the leaders of the United Colored Democracy of Greater New York."

The reception and ball are to be given at the Astoria Assembly Rooms, Flushing Avenue, Astoria, on Friday evening. Eleven of the thirteen members of the Visiting Committee are from Manhattan Borough, while Brooklyn and Richmond have one each.

John W. A. Shaw of Flushing will preside. He seems to be a thorough convert to Mr. Croker and to have comprehensive ideas of Tammany politics, as The Flushing Journal prints a card over his name containing these statements and suggestions:

On Saturday last I received a card from J. C. Johnson, Chairman, inviting me to meet Mr. Croker with the leaders of the United Colored Democracy organization of Greater New York, but owing to tardy delivery of our mail I was denied the pleasure of an interview with the Cecil Rhodes of municipal Democracy.

I have since read Mr. Croker's comprehensive remarks in the press concerning the need of organized effort among colored men and the rewards to be obtained thereby. In the main I fully indorse the sentiments of the great man, and I stand ready to act in accordance with their spirit, always reserving to myself the right of political affiliation with the dominant race. As the negro develops capacity on lines commonly called Anglo-Saxon, he pales his tribal and racial limits, nor is this tendency to be lamented, since it lessens the possibility of his becoming the weak link in the National chain by being differentiated from the great mass of fellow citizens. Mr. Croker's aim, however, is not so much at the vindication of a theory as for the achievement of practical political results. If, as negroes, we are given a special part to play, it is neither inconspicuous nor devoid of difficulty; hence there need be no disparagement. By all means let us grasp the proffered hand of Mr. Croker, remembering that whom the Czar recognizes he also ennobles; his personality towers so far above the mediocrities of his time as to arrest the attention of two hemispheres.

THE WARD WILL CONTEST.

Heirs of the Princess de Chimay's Father Lose Their Suit.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 25.—O. W. Potter of Chicago, a leading man in the iron and steel interests there, has won a victory in the contest of the will of his father-in-law, Eber B. Ward of Detroit, who was also the father of the Princess de Chimay. Mr. Ward's estate is worth about $6,000,000.

The other heirs charged Potter with looting the estate by paying unjust claims. The, discontented ones sued Potter for $1,000,000, but the Supreme Court dismissed their bill to-day. The estate consists of valuable property and stock in various Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois iron, steel, and other companies, including that in which Mr. Potter has been interested.

CHICAGO CONCERT SALOONS.

Women Without Escorts Not Allowed to Go into Them.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Another blow was dealt the concert saloons in the down-town district last night by Chief Kipley, when he followed up his order abolishing music of all kinds and closing the doors at midnight with a decree barring all women without escorts from entering any of the places.

Every concert saloon in the down-town district was visited by a policeman, and the proprietors were instructed that on and after to-day a man must be placed at the door to prevent all women unaccompanied from entering.

The reason for the order is said to be the numerous reports of robberies by women.

FATAL GALE IN ST. LOUIS.

A Man and a Boy Killed and a Woman Injured.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—A severe gale prevailed here to-day. Its velocity was sixty-six miles an hour. Two deaths, one fatal injury, and several minor casualties were reported, as well as considerable destruction of property. The dead are:

August Weymeyer, aged thirty-seven, a carpenter, who was blown from the roof of the Shields School.

Thomas Joseph Peterson, aged four; blown from the roof of a porch at 2,500 Franklin Avenue.

Mrs. Sarah Lorin of 3,840 Laclede Avenue was injured by the blowing down of a fence, and is expected to die.

STORM IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Communication Interfered with by Snow and Wind.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 25.—A wet snow fell throughout the Southwest last night, covering the ground to a depth of a foot. It was followed by freezing weather, which caked the snow on telephone and telegraph wires, with the result that communication with many points out of Kansas City has been stopped. No serious delay to trains has been reported.

A heavy windstorm accompanied the snow, blowing down telegraph poles in all directions. It is said that between Kansas City and Lawrence, Kan., 200 poles are leveled to the ground.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS

George J. Gould and Elbridge T. Gerry Protest Against High Duties on Imported Works of Art.

MR. GERRY'S LOST FURNITURE

Singular Story of Twice-Bought Antiquities—Mr. Gould's Rare Miniatures Held as Jewelry—Stanford White's Old Banners.

George J. Gould and Elbridge T. Gerry yesterday supplied the two most interesting cases that have been submitted to the Customs Board of Classification in many months. Mr. Gould was represented by H. W. Glaenzer of Goupil & Co., and Mr. Gerry appeared in person. Both cases came up on protests against the action of the Collector of Customs in assessing a high rate of duty on articles which were entered as antiquities and works of art, and which, under the old Tariff act, were entitled to admission free of duty, or, at the most, were dutiable at but 20 per cent. ad valorem.

George J. Gould imported through Goupil & Co. a quantity of quaint brooches, snuff boxes, lockets, medallions, and rings, daintily decorated. The Collector of the Port classified them as articles of jewelry and assessed a duty of 60 per cent. upon them. Mr. Glaenzer contended that they should come in as works of art and pay only 20 per cent. duty. The Collector declined to recede from his position, and the importing firm appealed to the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers. Chairman Somerville, Charles H. Ham, and George C. Tichener heard testimony yesterday.

Mr. Glaenzer took the witness stand as an expert and testified that the chief value of the articles imported for Mr. Gould was in the paintings, which were rare works of art. The metallic settings were of comparatively little value, although of gold. There was a pretty custom in the eighteenth century, Mr. Glaenzer said, of making gifts of a miniature portrait where a person desired to make a costly present, but did not wish to have it appear costly. One of the lockets bought for Mr. Gould, for instance, contained a painting which was of great value. Without the painting the locket, as a mere article of jewelry, would not have been worth importing. The aggregate value of Mr. Gould's purchases amounted to several thousands of dollars. Decision was reserved.

Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry told the General Appraisers an extraordinary story of his experience in importing a set of antique furniture for his drawing room. He found the furniture, which was of the period of Louis XIV., while he was abroad two years ago. It was genuinely antique, and he admired it for its artistic quality. He bought it through an agent, who was recommended to him by a personal friend. He paid the agent a little less than £900 for the goods and ordered them shipped at once to his home in New York.

Soon after his return from abroad Mr. Gerry received a single piece of the furniture, a sofa. After waiting a while and hearing no word of the other articles he wrote to the agent in London and received no reply. Next he wrote to his friend who had recommended the agent, and received information that the agent had mysteriously disappeared. Mr. Gerry again went abroad, and one day last Summer, while rummaging in the curio shop of Mr. Isaacs in London he came upon the missing pieces of Louis XIV. furniture for which he had once paid a good price. Inquiry elicited the fact that Mr. Isaacs had bought the articles at auction, and was holding them at a price considerably above the figure originally paid by Mr. Gerry. The latter was determined to have them, however, and he enjoyed the peculiar sensation of buying his own property at an advanced valuation.

When this antique furniture reached New York the Collector held it for duty as manufactures of furniture, without regard to its antiquity. Mr. Gerry contended that it should come in free. He was asked during the examination if he considered himself an expert in such matters, and he replied: "If I did not, I would not have paid two prices for the furniture." The Board also reserved its decision in this case.

Mr. Stanford White appeared before the board and testified as to the antiquity of some tapestries, embroideries, banners, &c., imported by him and upon which the customs authorities had imposed duties. One article was a red velvet Pontifical banner, made in Italy, which Mr. White said was of the seventeenth or eighteenth century. Another banner was of the sixteenth century, and Mr. White claimed that all such importations should be admitted free of duty.

Harry C. Edwards, an artist, told the board that, although an American citizen, he had made some original drawings while abroad, and the customs officers made him pay $35 duty on them when he brought them home.

TWO CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

The Collector Overruled in One Case and Sustained in Another.

In an opinion written by ex-Judge Somerville the Customs Board of Classification yesterday sustained the protest of R. C. Hahn of New York against an assessment of duty by the Collector of 20 per cent. ad valorem on certain pieces of agate invoiced as cabinet stones, and certain cups, shoehooks, and penholders made of agate or onyx. The importer contended that the agate specimens should be admitted free of duty, and that all other articles embraced in the importation should be admitted at 10 per cent. ad valorem, as "precious stones of all kinds," under Paragraph 480 of the Tariff act.

The Board of Classification found from the testimony that all of the articles in question consisted of agate, and that a portion of them were entitled to free admission as agate specimens unmanufactured. The manufactured articles of agate, being identical in material with that particular species of precious stones known as agate, were entitled to free entry under the terms of Paragraph 480. The ruling of the Collector consequently was reversed.

Arthur A. Brigham of Boston, Mass., imported a quantity of "cotton bands," consisting of numerous strands of cotton yarn, hard twisted and doubled into a cord about one-fourth of an inch in diameter and six feet long. It was assessed for duty by the Collector at 45 per cent. ad valorem, and the importers claimed that it was dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem, as an unenumerated manufacture of cotton.

In an opinion written by Col. Tichenor the Board of Customs overruled the protest and sustained the action of the Collector.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Auditor Daily of Indiana has notified the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Company of London that it has failed to comply with the insurance laws of the State.

George M. Nolen, Jr., who has been the Salt Lake representative of the Penn Mutual Life for the past two years, has been appointed manager of Utah and Idaho for the Mutual Life of New York.

The Lincoln Fire Insurance Company has elected Charles W. Drake President, Edward P. Steers Vice President, and E. E. Carley General manager in the place of J. C. Hatié, who remains with the company in an advisory capacity, though sustaining no official relation to it. Mr. Hatié also remains attorney for the Mutual Lloyds and the Fire Protective Association.

The Boston Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday resolved to make a flat reduction of 10 per cent. in insurance rates for the congested district of Boston. Further special reductions are expected. This action was taken in response to an agitation of Boston merchants for lower rates, which grew out of the one-third reduction in New York, made at the December meeting of the New York Tariff Association.

The Fire Underwriters' Union meets to-morrow at the Down-town Association. Some of the foreign managers expect that consideration will be given to the insurance situation in the Territory of New Mexico, owing to the deposit law of the Legislative Assembly, which goes into effect on Feb. 1. All hope of its annulment by Congress has not been abandoned, as Senator Davis of Minnesota has introduced a bill to annul the act, similar to his former bill, which was referred to the Senate Committee on Territories, where it was shelved. A hearing on this second bill was given yesterday, ex-Secretary Carlisle appearing for the companies and Delegate Ferguson for the Territory. Representative Sperry of Connecticut, who has introduced a similar bill in the House, will secure a hearing for it to-day. Chairman Knox of the House Committee on Territories is quoted as favorable to the measure. Should this joint bill fail, it is likely that the Western managers of the companies interested will order their withdrawal from the Territory.

Peter F. Meyer's Illness.

Peter F. Meyer, Richard Croker's partner in the real estate business, is ill at his home, 190 Lenox Avenue. Inquiry was made there last night as to his condition, and he was reported resting easily.

HEALTH IN HEAT AND VENTS.

American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers Now Discussing This Subject at Length.

The American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers commenced its fourth annual meeting at 12 West Thirty-first Street yesterday. A session was held in the morning, one in the afternoon, and another last night. It is intended to continue in this order throughout to-day and to-morrow.

The initial address was delivered by W. M. Mackay of New York. He is the President of the society. He spoke encouragingly of the growth of the organization. He touched upon the effort that was being made to induce State and Municipal Governments to bring stronger and more definite legislation to bear upon the necessity of protecting the health of the people by improved heating and ventilating. He said that the society did not propose to be impartial by recommending any one system, but that good results only were looked for. His remarks and some reports made by the officers were discussed at length.

George S. Rockwood of Worcester, Mass., read a paper on "A New Type of Hot Blast Radiator." Another paper was read by John Gormly of Philadelphia. W. F. Wolfe of Philadelphia, B. H. Carpenter of Wilkesbarre, Penn., and H. J. Browne of this city were appointed a committee to inspect systems of heating and ventilating in local schoolhouses. These officers for the ensuing year were elected last night: President—Wiltse F. Wolfe; First Vice President—J. H. Kinealy; Second Vice President—A. E. Kenrick; Third Vice President—John A. Fisk; Secretary—F. A. Jellett; Treasurer—J. A. Goodrich; Board of Managers—William McKay, F. A. Williams, Thomas Banwick, John A. Connoley, and A. A. Mott; Council—R. C. Carpenter, W. F. Hathaway, A. A. Cryer, Henry Adams, and W. McManus.

RICHMOND AND QUEENS BONDS.

Controller Coler Says Holders Will Not Be Affected by the City's Action in Regard to Contracts.

Many of the holders of bonds of the recent issue in Richmond and Queens, which were floated in order to pay for the electric lighting and other contracts entered into, spent an anxious hour yesterday when they read Corporation Counsel Whalen's statement regarding the contracts. They began to fear that the city intended to make a wholesale repudiation of the contracts, and that the money they had invested in them would be lost. So many of those interested called on Controller Coler yesterday that he issued the following statement:

"I believe that the remarks of the Corporation Counsel in regard to the electric lighting and other contracts entered into by Queens and Richmond have been misconstrued. The contracts appear to be in many cases decidedly unjust to the City of New York, and they will undoubtedly be attacked in the courts.

"These contracts, however, in no way affect the question of the city registering the bonds which have been issued by these localities and sold to the purchasers in good faith for the full value. The City of New York does not purpose to enter into any wholesale plan of repudiation, and rumors to that effect are only prejudicial to the credit of this city."

AN ALLEGED BIGAMIST.

Joseph L. Bloch of New York Indicted in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Joseph L. Bloch, said to be a wealthy manufacturer of New York, has been indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of bigamy preferred by Martha Bloch of Camden, N. J.

She claims that Bloch, after he had deserted her, married Miss Hulda Joseph, who formerly lived with her parents at 3,133 Vernon Avenue, this city.

It is said that Mr. Bloch and his Chicago wife are living in New York.

HELL GATE GUN CLUB SHOOT.

Good Scores Made in the Face of a Snow Squall at Dexter Park.

The regular monthly shoot of the Hell Gate Gun Club attracted the largest gathering of trap-shooting enthusiasts to Dexter Park yesterday afternoon that has appeared upon the grounds for several months. Thirty-five members competed in the usual club competition, and, in addition, the capacity of the shooting box was taxed to the utmost.

John Voss, President of the organization, led in the race with a clean score of ten kills, many of the birds being exceedingly fast. The last half of the race was shot in a snow squall that blew directly in the faces of the marksmen, and made the majority of the birds that left the traps incomers, and unusually fast ones, too. This, coupled with the fact that the last fifty birds that were trapped were obscured to a degree in the fast-gathering darkness, made the scores unusually good.

After the shoot a meeting of the club was held for the purpose of considering a challenge for a team race that was recently sent by the Jeannet Gun Club, several of whose members were present on the shooting grounds. No definite action was taken on the subject, although there is little doubt that the "defi" will be accepted for teams of either ten or fifteen men.

THE SCOWS STILL MISSING.

The Two Boatmen May Starve to Death—One Tug to be Raised.

According to reports from the Long Island shore, yesterday, the story of the preceding day that the two scows cut adrift by the sinking Moran tug J. E. Wallace, on Sunday night, had stranded near Jones Inlet was in error. At all events, there were no scows in sight, and the fate of the Norwegian scowmen, one on each scow, is problematical. It is the opinion of boatmen that the scows were blown far to the east.

The scows are tremendously stout and non-sinkable, and, provided the men aboard had provisions, their chances of rescue would be good. But the scowmen rarely take more than enough provisions for a day or two, and the fear is expressed that they will starve. Unless provided with oil for lights, the scows are a menace to navigation.

The scows belong to J. H. Finner of Jersey City. They were built two years ago at a cost of $10,000 each.

It was said at the office of the Moran Towing Company yesterday that the tug J. E. Wallace lies in thirteen fathoms of water about 200 feet from the Sandy Hook Lightship. She is valued at $8,000. The other lost tug, the James A. Dumont, was built in 1873. No attempt will be made to raise her. She was valued at $6,000.

Newport Taxes and Appropriations.

NEWPORT, Jan. 25.—An ordinance placing the rate of taxation at 1 per cent. on the assessed valuation of property, one-tenth of 1 per cent. additional being also levied to cover the outlay of $38,000 for the city sinking fund, was passed at a special meeting of the City Council this evening. The yearly appropriations were made up. An additional $5,000 is set aside for the highways about Bellevue Avenue. The appropriation for street lighting was increased $3,000, and $10,000 for the new engine house was appropriated. A committee was appointed to secure bids for the collection and disposal of swill by cremation.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

A. O. McGarrett of the Century Road Club of America Sends in His Resignation.

A "BICYCLE DAY" PROPOSED

Wheelmen Contemplate Making Feb. 22 a Festive Time—An Opening Day for Dealers—The Plan Greeted with Approbation.

Following the restrictions placed on century riding, internal dissension has sprung up within the powerful Century Road Club of America, directly traceable to the introduction of the new measure. A. O. McGarrett, for years identified with the big road club, and of late widely known as the Chairman of the Road Records Committee, in which capacity his duties had brought him in touch with thousands of wheelmen, yesterday sent his resignation to A. W. Skinkle, President of the Century Road Club. This step he took because a rule, enforced since Dec. 17, in which a clause provided that century riders must be checked every twenty-five miles, was termed obnoxious by the Executive Committee, which demanded that it be rescinded. The Road Records Committee declined to rescind the rule on the ground that it was proper and the Executive Committee had no right to interfere. Then Mr. McGarrett concluded in the interest of harmony to resign.

One of the latest projects engaging the attention of wheelmen of this district is a scheme to have a bicycle day on Feb. 22, and invest the occasion with both social and business features. Wheelmen in general seemed quite in favor of the project yesterday, and it is probable that some organized effort will be made to provide for unity of action in observing the day. M. L. Bridgman, at the head of the local Cycle Board of Trade, expressed his approval, and will bring the matter before the members of the board at a meeting to be held within a few days. George W. Bennett, at the head of the Brooklyn Cycle Board of Trade, was also in favor, and the subject will be broached at a special meeting to be called on Feb. 1.

A meeting of the local Cycle Board of Trade is contemplated for Friday or Saturday, to ascertain the sentiment of dealers on the installment question. The place of meeting will be at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. It has been proposed that dealers refuse to sell on the installment plan cycles of grades selling for less than $50.

An agreement has been reached between the managers of Edward Taylor and Arthur Gardiner for a race between these two. It will be a middle-distance event, and run on a Savannah (Ga.) track. Taylor has been in bad shape as a result of his fall while racing Starbuck, but is now able to walk around, and expects to resume racing within a week.

Arrangements are being concluded, it was reported yesterday, for another track within the metropolitan section. The latest addition to the many track schemes provides for a scientifically constructed course on Malbone Street, Brooklyn. A large brewing company is mentioned as back of the proposition.

The L. A. W. Good Roads Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Isaac B. Potter, President of the League of American Wheelmen; Walter S. Jenkins of Buffalo, Chief State Consul, and other prominent wheelmen had a conference to-day with Gov. Black. Lieut. Gov. Wodruff, Senator Higbie, and Assemblyman Armstrong on the League of American Wheelmen Good Roads bill, which has been introduced in the Legislature. It is said that Gov. Black approved the bill, and expressed the hope that it would be passed.

CORBETT-FITZSIMMONS FIGHT.

Articles of Agreement Signed by the ex-Champion at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—James J. Corbett tonight signed articles calling for a fight with Robert Fitzsimmons, which George Considine of Detroit is confident he can bring about next Summer. The articles are identical with those governing the fight at Carson City, with the exception of the purse, which in this case is $25,000, as against $15,000 at Carson City.

Considine agrees to post a forfeit of $5,000, to go to the man in case he fails to bring about the fight. In return, he demands a forfeit from each of $2,500.

Considine is to meet Fitzsimmons in Detroit Sunday, and expresses himself as confident of being able to induce the champion to write his name beside that of Corbett on the articles of agreement.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Purse. Three furlongs. Also Ran won, Malay second, Prince Will third. Time—0:37¼.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Kamsin won, Joe Ullman second, Meadow Lark third. Time—1:17½.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Montellade won, Triumph second, Major Cook third. Time—1:17¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. San Mario won, Myth second, Imperious third. Time—1:48¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Allowances. Six furlongs. Geyser won, Alvarado II. second, Fortunate third. Time—1:15½.

SIXTH RACE.—Allowances. One mile. Imp. Tripping won, Harry Thoburn second, Cabrillo third. Time—1:42.

St. Nicholas Defeats Brooklyn.

The St. Nicholas Skating Club team defeated the hockey team of the Skating Club of Brooklyn in an interesting game at the St. Nicholas Rink last night, by a score of 3 to 1. It was one of the best games played in the Amateur League this season. Twenty-five hundred people witnessed the game. Two new Canadian players made their appearance, Dr. Harty playing forward on the St. Nicholas team and Wall a like position for the Brooklyn team. Harty gave one of the best exhibitions of individual play ever seen in this vicinity, and it was mainly through his clever work that the St. Nicholas team scored the victory.

Family Victims of Typhoid Pneumonia

Three members of the Irving family, living at 148 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, have died from typhoid pneumonia within a week. They are the father, Robert, and Mary, the mother, and Mrs. Robert Donahue, a married daughter. Another married daughter, Mrs. Clara Beckwith, living at 77 Dupont Street, Greenpoint, is ill with the same disease, and not expected to live. Two other unmarried children are both down with it, but are expected to recover. The only other member of the family is William, a policeman of the Second Precinct, Long Island City. There is a great deal of typhoid pne

MANUFACTURERS' MEETING

Opening of the Third Annual Convention of the National Association in Masonic Temple.

ANNUAL REPORT'S WIDE SCOPE

President Theodore C. Search Reviews the Work of the Association and Outlines Its Aims — Luncheon on the Steamship St. Louis.

Between 300 and 400 representative manufacturers from different parts of this country attended the opening session of the third annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, in the large hall of Masonic Temple, yesterday. The hall was profusely decorated for the occasion with the American colors, and the delegates were grouped by States, under red, white, and blue shields. Delegates and visitors were registered as they entered the hall. The convention was opened at 11 o'clock A. M.

Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Municipal Council, welcomed the members of the association to the new City of New York in behalf of the Mayor and the Commonalty. He said that the growth and prosperity of this city were due largely to the branch of industry represented by the National Association of Manufacturers. He expressed the hope that the visit of the delegates to New York would prove mutually advantageous as well as pleasant.

President Theodore C. Search responded briefly to Mr. Guggenheimer's address, and the convention proceeded to business. The standing committees for the current year were announced. Following are the names of the Chairmen of the various committees: On Credentials—Charles A. Moore of New York; Rules and Order—D. M. Parry of Indiana; Resolutions—John H. Converse of Pennsylvania; Constitution—Charles F. Quincy of Illinois; Nominations—John H. Patterson of Ohio; Audit—George Barbour of Michigan.

The President's Report.

President Search presented a long report, in which he spoke of the marked changes in business conditions in the United States and analyzed the figures showing the increase in foreign trade during the past fiscal year. Exports of articles manufactured in this country reached an aggregate last year of $276,357,861, an increase of nearly $50,000,000 over the preceding year. President Search said that the National Association of Manufacturers was entitled to a very large share of credit for this great increase. Through its publications and through the work of the various departments and correspondents the association has labored unceasingly to show to American manufacturers the possibilities of the foreign markets. The membership of the association embraces a majority of the large manufacturers who are engaged in foreign trade.

"I wish to point out a few significant features in our export of manufactured articles during the fiscal year 1897," said President Search. "Cotton cloths show an increase from $12,958,357 to $17,281,620. Nothing has been more significant than the astonishing growth of the foreign trade in American bicycles, which in 1896 amounted to $1,898,012, and in 1897 to $7,005,323. Our manufactures of iron and steel have made quick conquest of foreign markets of vast importance. Exports of pig iron increased from $471,803 in 1896 to $2,331,771 in 1897; exports of steel in ingots, bars, and rods increased in the same period from $125,151 to $1,121,090, while steel rails show an increase in export statistics from $540,797 to $2,482,208. In the single item of machinery of miscellaneous kinds there was an increase from $21,614,430 to $29,444,317."

Upon the shipping situation, the speaker said, presented a grave problem. The most important link between the maker and the foreign consumer is the ship, but upon the high seas the United States flag is scarcely ever seen.

"In every country except our own," he said, "it seems to be generally understood that the Government should aid in the establishment and maintenance of useful steamship lines. Our situation has become so unnatural by long neglect that heroic measures are now essential. For a few years more liberality on the part of the Government may be called for than the conditions will make necessary in time to come, but now while we have so few ships of our own, while American lines are being organized and are struggling for an existence, while our freights await shipment, and our mails to many countries with which we need to establish commercial connections should be conveyed more frequently, more speedily, and more directly, subventions when they can be judiciously granted should not be withheld."

President Search reiterated the association's belief in the desirability of the establishment of a Government department of Commerce and Industry. One important step has been taken in this connection within the past year, in the formation of a joint committee composed of representatives of the principal business organizations of the country. Mr. Search is the Chairman of this committee.

The President's report dwelt upon the necessity and expediency of commercial reciprocity and described the plans of the association for the establishment of sample warehouses in foreign countries. The first of these is that in Caracas, Venezuela. It is desired to have a chain of sample warehouses covering a dozen or more foreign markets, in order to bring the actual goods of American manufacturers before foreign buyers.

President Search spoke in favor of technical education in the schools; a reformation of the consular service; facilities for international banking; a National bankruptcy law; the revision of the patent laws; the general use of the metric system; untaxed alcohol for the arts, and for an adequate representation of American manufacturers at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

E. P. Wilson, F. S. Fish, H. C. Yeiser, and George M. Sargent, composing the Committee on Transportation, submitted a report in favor of memorializing Congress on four points, viz.: First, in favor of a provision for a uniform National classification; second, in favor of clothing the Inter-State Commerce Commission with such power to regulate the transactions of carriers as will prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in transportation charges; third, in favor of a judicious pooling arrangement for railway freights; fourth, the adoption of a bill generally known as the Anti-Scalpers' bill.

The Afternoon Session.

A recess was taken at 12 o'clock to enable the delegates and their wives and daughters to inspect the American Line steamship St. Louis. All persons in attendance at the convention proceeded in a body to the pier of the International Navigation Company, at the foot of Dey Street. The visitors were welcomed on board the steamship by Charles A. Griscom, President of the American Line, and by Capt. W. G. Randle of the St. Louis. An elaborate luncheon was served, during which an orchestra played popular selections. Brief speeches of a congratulatory and complimentary character were made by Commodore Griscom, President Search, and others.

Upon the reassembling of the delegates in convention at 3 o'clock in the afternoon reports of officers and committees were received. The Secretary reported that the membership of the association was 1,200, being a gain of 644 during the past year. According to the Treasurer's report, the total receipts for the year were $39,676, and the disbursements were $37,191, leaving a balance on hand of $2,575.

Albert Herbert of Boston read the report of the Committee on Language, Weights, and Measures, which recommended that Congress make the metric system of weights and measures the legal system in this country, and that the change shall take place with the incoming of the new century, viz., the 1st day of January, 1901. This report, which was quite long, was signed by Albert Herbert, Andrew Carnegie, Henry Fairbanks, Charles A. Schieren, and Charles H. Harding.

Mr. John H. Converse of Pennsylvania stoutly opposed the adoption of this report. He said that it would be the height of folly for American manufacturers to bind themselves by a legal chain to the metric system. If that system was adopted in this country, every tool in the hands of American manufacturers would have to be remarked and every drawing would have to be destroyed.

Charles Davis of Cincinnati said that as a manufacturer he employed about 1,000 persons. He would be willing to have every one of his tools remarked and lose every drawing in his possession in order to gain the advantages which would accrue from the adoption of the metric system.

The report was accepted by the convention and referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The work of the convention will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock this forenoon. Below are the names of some of the prominent manufacturers in attendance:

Some of Those Present.

C. F. Randolph, Hartford, Conn.; David H. Parkhill, Philadelphia; L. Hunt Smith, Norwich, Conn.; W. P. Orr, Piqua, Ohio; W. H. Andrews, New York and Chicago; Pliny Jewell, Hartford; Edward R. Ladew, New York; George J. Seabury, New York; S. M. Milliken, New York; A. Naumberg, New York; Irving H. Page, Chicago; W. H. Pfahler, Philadelphia; E. A. Smyth, Pelzer, S. C.; S. S. Spencer, Lancaster, Penn.; D. M. Parry, Indianapolis; Charles A. Schieren, Brooklyn; George B. Sloan, Jr., Oswego; Norton Otis, Yonkers; George M. Sargent, Chicago; J. M. Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.; Daniel C. Ripley, Pittsburg; W. B. Thorn, Haverhill, Mass.; Charles H. Simmons, New York; Charles L. Smith, Newark, N. J.; Walter J. Shepard, Buffalo; Franklin Phillips, Newark; W. D. B. Alexander, Cleveland, Ohio; Edward Huber, Marion, Ohio; Thomas P. Egan and Charles Davis, Cincinnati; S. H. Chisholm, Cleveland; George M. Bard, Muncie, Ind.; W. B. Cannon, St. Louis; C. E. Billings, Hartford; James Fenton, Buffalo; Frederick S. Fish, South Bend, Ind.; Henry Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; H. G. Baldwin, Salem, Ohio; J. B. Cartmell, Springfield, Ohio; F. L. Bigelow, New Haven; John A. Campbell, Trenton; W. W. Dickey, Troy, Ohio; W. D. Dunning, Syracuse; Allen Conkling, Chicago; George Flagg and C. A. Jaynes, Philadelphia; Julius J. Estey, Brattleborough, Vt.; Lewis E. Bellows, Holyoke, Mass.; Simeon J. Fox, New Haven; Sigourney W. Fay, New York; M. Llewellyn, Chattanooga, Tenn.; William H. Hart, New Britain, Conn.; E. A. McAlpin, New York; H. M. Lane, Cincinnati; C. H. Gillam, Wilkesbarre; H. W. Heedy, Youngstown, Ohio; Warner Miller, Herkimer; T. H. Martin, Atlanta; Albert Herbert, Boston, Mass.; James G. Hamilton, Chino, Cal.; George H. Barbour, Detroit; C. D. Mitchell, Chattanooga; George E. Matthews, Buffalo; N. B. Lyons, Bridgeport, Conn.; Charles W. Miller, Poughkeepsie.

Among the visitors was Charles Sonnenberg, M. P., of Cape Town, South Africa.

MANUFACTURERS AT A SMOKER.

Entertained by Vaudeville Players—President McKinley Comes To-morrow for the Banquet.

Over five hundred delegates of the National Association of American Manufacturers were entertained last night at a "Bohemian smoker," held in the old ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. The place was tastefully decorated with rare flowers and potted palms. Small tables were scattered throughout the room, while at the side was a buffet loaded with an assortment of viands, which were servedy upon call during the evening. In one corner an old-fashioned German booth was erected and two barrels of imported beer supplied the thirsty.

The affair was entirely informal. Cigars were supplied in packets of three, and smoked at will during the fine vaudeville entertainment. The programme was arranged by Edward E. Rice, and artists from various theatres contributed toward the entertainment. Among them were Georgia Caine, Alice Atherton, Belle Thorne, Anna Buckley, Mabel Clarke, Louis Heppner, Charles A. Bigelow, Henry Norman, Fred Lennox, William Broderick, Joseph Van Den Berg, George Fuller Golden, Sharaet, the dancer; Edward Redway and William Berry, Edouard José, David Lythgoe, George W. Day, Hallen Mostyn, Fred Solomon, George Honey, Marguerita Sylva, William Armstrong, Christopher Bruno, and the Excelsior Clipper Quartet.

The banquet, which is to be one of the features of the delegates' entertainment in this city and in which President McKinley will take part, will be held to-morrow evening at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The President's party will arrive to-morrow at 3 P. M., and will proceed to apartments reserved at the Windsor Hotel. The party includes, besides the President and Mrs. McKinley, their niece, Miss Mabel McKinley, Secretary and Mrs. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary and Mrs. John Addison Porter, and Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams of Chicago.

Warren F. Leland of the Windsor Hotel has arranged for a serenade of the Presidential party immediately upon their arrival at the hotel, the music to be furnished by the Seventh Regiment Band. The lobby and aisles from the entrance will be magnificently decorated for the occasion.

In the evening the President and his suite will be driven to the banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The President will remain in this city two or three days, and for Friday evening a grand concert has been arranged for, which will be held in the lobby of the Windsor Hotel.

FIFTEEN KLONDIKE PASSENGERS

They Will Set Sail on a Pilot Boat Saturday.

The pilot boat Actaea, recently purchased for the Klondike voyage, will sail Saturday under the name of Polaris. She is being fitted out in Brooklyn under the direction of her new owners, and accommodations have been installed for fifteen passengers. The Actaea was built as a yacht for a Mr. Weld of Boston in 1880, and subsequently found her way into the Sandy Hook service. The pilots sold her to John J. Phelps of Newark, from whom she was purchased by Charles C. McCarthy of Brooklyn, his brother Frank, who is connected with Fire Truck No. 5 of Brooklyn, and a cousin, W. R. McCarthy, Charles, who is about twenty-four years old, is to command her on the voyage around the Horn, Frank will go as mate, and the cousin will be purser.

The passengers so far as booked are Mrs. Frank McCarthy and her three-months-old daughter, Conserva Polaris McCarthy; Mrs. H. Peatzler, wife of the steward; Miss M. Taylor of Brooklyn, Miss Cora Williams, whose mother is stewardess of the Red Cross steamship Portia; Adolph Erdtmann, Caesar Erdtmann, Arthur H. Saunders of Boston, James Brennan, Henry Hamilton of New York, and Thomas Caldwell, a nephew of Police Sergeant Caldwell of Brooklyn. Four more passengers are expected. The women will not go to the Klondike, but disembark at San Francisco.

SUPPLIES FOR THE KLONDIKE.

Canada Agrees to Admit Them Free of Duty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The War Department has been in correspondence with Canadian officials at Ottawa, with the result that the Canadian Government has consented to admit free of restrictions all supplies brought into the Klondike region by the United States Government relief expeditions. The free admission of supplies is strictly limited to the Government expeditions, but there is no restriction upon the sale of the food supplies taken in to such of the miners as can pay for them.

The War Department's advices from Norway are that the steamship Manitoban, which has been chartered to carry the reindeer to New York, lies stormbound at Trendjelm.

GOLD CLAIM IN ESSEX COUNTY.

The Location Comprises Land Covered by Elizabethtown Village.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 25.—John F. Sutphen and Gaylord Logan of Albany, with part claims assigned to Alfred E. Copp and H. P. Coburn of Hamilton, Ont., and Jennie M. Hatch of Buffalo, filed to-day with the Town Clerk of Elizabethtown, a claim to placer mining of gold and silver. The claim comprises the land covered by the village of Elizabethtown, on which the Essex County Court House and jail are situated, making in all about 200 acres of land.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE AFFAIRS.

Founder's Day and the Anniversary of the Dawes Bill to be Observed.

HAMPTON, Va., Jan. 25.—Founder's Day, the birthday of Gen. Armstrong, will be celebrated at the Hampton Institute on Sunday next. Dr. Francis G. Peabody of Harvard, one of the Trustees of the school, will deliver the principal address. Several distinguished friends from the North will be present, and the occasion will be an interesting though quiet one.

On Feb. 8 the Indian students at Hampton will celebrate the eleventh anniversary of the signing of the Dawes bill, which gave them the rights of American citizenship. A delegation from Washington, consisting of the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and members of the Senate and House Committees on Indian Affairs, will be present.

Trainmen Killed in Kentucky.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., Jan. 25.—By a head-end collision of two freight trains on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, near Upton, at 1:45 o'clock this morning, three trainmen were killed and four badly injured.

SINGULAR TENEMENT FIRES

Two on the Same Brooklyn Street Attended by Similar Incidents.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN INJURED

Each Was in a Three-Story Tenement and the Tenants Were Compelled to Drop from Fire Escapes to the Arms and Backs of Rescuers.

Two of the most singular fires on record, from the similarity of incidents attending them, broke out within five hours of each other yesterday in Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn. One was at 668, in the Eastern District; the other at 8, near the navy yard. The buildings were both three-story brick tenements, and in both instances women and children were forced by smoke and flame to drop or jump from the fire-escapes, and were saved from almost certain death by men who either broke their falls with their backs or caught them in their arms and a policeman's coat. In all, three women and three children were more or less injured.

The first fire was at 8 Flushing Avenue, a three-story brick flathouse, tenanted by six families, and broke out at 7:55 A. M. in the apartments of Charles Madison, on the first floor at the left. Mrs. Madison was preparing breakfast, and during her momentary absence from the kitchen some fat on the stove boiled over. Some garments hanging near the fireplace caught fire, and when she returned the room was in a blaze. She and her husband ran out into the hallway shouting "Fire!" and in a few moments everybody had been aroused to the danger except the family of Mrs. Mary Reardon on the top floor.

The flames had reached the top floor before the Reardons realized the situation. Mrs. Reardon and her two sons—James, aged nine, and Patrick, aged six—attempted to run out, but were driven back by the flames. They rushed to the window, and the spectators in the street below saw Mrs. Reardon leaning out, apparently beside herself with fear and about to jump.

"Don't jump! Wait a minute!" shouted the spectators, but Mrs. Reardon did not seem to hear them. She climbed out on the window sill and clutched the blinds, apparently on the point of dropping down to the sidewalk. Seeing that she was beside herself with terror and determined to jump, Patrick Young, a laborer of 688 Myrtle Avenue, and another man, whose name could not be learned, ran forward and stood under the window, with their heads bent down. The next moment, as they braced themselves, the woman's body came whirling down, struck the two men on the shoulders, and rolled off their backs to the sidewalk.

The two men staggered, but kept their feet, and the crowd set up a cheer. Mrs. Reardon, who was only slightly hurt, was carried into a neighboring house. The two boys were still at the window, crying. Roundsman Daniels of the Twenty-first Precinct took off his coat and held one end of it, the other being held by Charles Ulmer. The bystanders shouted to the boys to jump, and Patrick was the first to take the leap. He landed in the coat and tore it from the hands of Ulmer, but the force of the fall was broken, and he was only slightly injured. Daniels and Ulmer then got a firmer grip on the coat, and when James jumped he did not touch the sidewalk at all and was not injured.

Mrs. Reardon's injuries consisted of a contused wound of the right foot and a sprained ankle. Patrick was merely bruised. The damage to the building and furniture was only $800.

The fire at 668 Flushing Avenue was discovered at 1 P. M. in the cork works of H. Gurland. This house is a double brick, and the ground floor and cellar were occupied by Gurland. He lived on the second floor with his family, while the occupants of the third floor were Mrs. Silba Lüderman, a middle-aged woman, and Antonio Lamacqua, his wife, and their four young children, Maggie, Joseph, Mauguerite, and Paula, aged respectively eight, five, three, and ten months.

The first intimation the tenants had of the fire was when smoke was seen rising from the cellar. Before the occupants on the top floor realized their danger the smoke became so dense as to cut off their escape by the stairs. Mrs. Lamacqua and her children were alone at the time. When they discovered the hall filled with smoke they climbed out on the fire escape in the rear, where they were joined by Mrs. Lüderman.

Their cries were heard by José Morello, an Italian cobbler, at 155 Hopkins Street. He jumped over the fence from his yard, and, while other persons were looking for a ladder, he shouted to Mrs. Lamacqua to drop her children. She did so, and the cobbler succeeded in catching all with the exception of the baby, in safety. He seized the infant's dress, and the child was swung around, its head striking the ground. The child was severely cut and bruised.

Morello next took up a position with other men to catch Mrs. Lamacqua. She leaped, and her feet struck the ground with such force that her left ankle was sprained. Mrs. Lüderman, after much hesitation, jumped, and her right arm was broken. The wounds of the injured were dressed, and Mrs. Lüderman was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital. The fire was extinguished with a loss of about $2,000 to Mr. Gurland. He was insured for $500.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Edward D. Anderson, Tenth Cavalry, will remain on duty with the Fourth Cavalry until May 1.

Extensions of Leaves of Absence—Major Jacob A. Augur, Fourth Cavalry, twenty-three days; Capt. Frank U. Robinson, Second Cavalry, two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability; Second Lieut. William H. Wassell, Twenty-second Infantry, Department of the Platte, one month.

Leaves of Absence—For two months from about Feb. 1, to Capt. William H. Miller, Assistant Quartermaster; four months from the date of his relief from duty in Washington, to Capt. Charles G. Ayres, Tenth Cavalry.

First Lieut. Woodbridge Geary, Nineteenth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the State Agricultural College of Oregon, Corvallis, Oregon, to take effect Feb. 14. He will relieve First Lieut. Clarence E. Dentler, Eleventh Infantry, who, at the expiration of the leave of absence granted him, will join his company.

The commanding General, Department of the Columbia, will detail a line officer to take charge of the construction of public buildings at the new military post near Spokane, Washington, during the absence on leave of Capt. William H. Miller, Assistant Quartermaster.

Changes in the Stations of the Officers of the Medical Department—First Lieut. Irving W. Rand, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and will report to the commanding officer, Fort Du Chesne, Utah, for duty at that post, to relieve First Lieut. Charles E. B. Flagg, Assistant Surgeon. Lieut. Flagg, upon being relieved by Lieut. Rand, will report to the commanding officer at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty at that post.

Navy.

Ensign A. B. Hoff is ordered to the Coast Survey Feb. 19.

Lieut. T. C. Fenton is detached from the Washington Navy Yard Feb. 1 and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Lieut. L. Flynne is ordered to be retired Jan. 24.

Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse is ordered to Washington Jan. 26 for examination for retirement; he then will wait orders.

Ensign F. H. Schofield is detached Feb. 4 as Inspector of Ordnance at Hartford and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Lieut. W. B. Whittelsey is ordered to Hartford, Conn., as Inspector of Ordnance.

Lieut. J. B. Blish is ordered to the Michigan Feb. 1, his unexpired leave of absence revoked.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Maine arrived at Havana Jan. 25.

Castine sailed from Montevideo for Rio de Janeiro Jan. 24.

Winslow sailed from Newport for Key West Jan. 25.

Bancroft arrived at Genoa Jan. 25.

Dupont arrived at Key West Jan. 25.

"Quo Vadis."

Read what is said about it by HARRY THURSTON PECK, Professor of Latin in Columbia College, in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, of Saturday, Jan. 29, published by THE NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

JANUARY WHEAT AT A DOLLAR.

Advance Due to Leiter's Effort to Boom the May Option, Which Was Unloaded at 94.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—January wheat sold at $1 to-day. The price was bid up 5 cents in as many minutes by brokers acting for the Leiter crowd, who, it was believed, took this method of advancing the price of May. January closed at 97½, an advance of 2½ cents. May closed at ⅞ cents advance after many erratic fluctuations.

About forty-five minutes after the opening the pit was set in a commotion, January being the centre of interest. That delivery was nominally worth 95 at yesterday's close, and was offered at 94½ at to-day's opening. About 10:15, however, brokers for Leiter began bidding for January, and the price was advanced so fast that for a few minutes it appeared to be fairly running away. From 95 it jumped ½ a cent and 1 cent at a time, brokers raising their bids that much until $1 was bid. Then the reaction came, the price dropping almost as quickly as it advanced. It brought up at 97, and for the rest of the session was comparatively quiet. The gyrations of January were generally belived to be due to a clever move on the part of the Leiter crowd, who, it was thought, took this method to advance the price of May. This belief was strengthened by the unloading which took place in the latter option at 94, to which price it was carried while the pyrotechnics were going on in January. Allen & Grier were said to have taken 150,000 bushels of January in getting the price to a dollar.

NEW BROOKLYN INJUNCTIONS.

Two More Attempts to Prevent Bridge Trolley Crossing.

Just as the hailstorm of injunctions against the scheme for having the trolley roads cross the bridge had apparently ceased, and the railroads were going ahead to complete the preliminary work, two more applications for injunctions were hurled at them. The ground on which these injunctions are asked is entirely new. No attempt is made to interfere with the laying of tracks on the bridge, but it is sought to enjoin the roads from running cars on each other's tracks, and of course, if that can be prevented the whole plan will fall through.

It is the intention of the trolley roads to run through cars for New York down Washington Street, and cars returning to Brooklyn from the bridge up Fulton Street. This plan necessitates the use by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad of the De Kalb Avenue tracks and the use by the De Kalb Avenue and Smith Street lines of the Brooklyn Heights tracks. Against this arrangement the injunctions are leveled, and they are asked for under the so-called Kingston traffic decision.

One of the injunctions is sought by Valentine Schmitt, a saloon keeper, and is aimed at the De Kalb Avenue line; the other is asked for by Hugh W. Roddy, a Washington Street property owner, and is against the Brooklyn Heights Road.

Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday issued orders to show cause on Jan. 28 why the injunctions should not be granted. In the orders were clauses granting a temporary injunction, but Justice Maddox struck them out.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.05⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.35⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28⅝
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.25
Cotton, middling	.05⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.25
Beef, hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05¼
Lard, prime	5.10
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Copper, lake ingot	10.90

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Flour firm; No. 2 Spring wheat, 89@90c; No. 3 Spring wheat, hard, 90@92½c; No. 2 red, 95@97½c; No. 2 corn, 27¼@27½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 27¼@27½c; No. 2 oats, 23½c; No. 2 white, free on board, 23¼@23½c; No. 3 white, free on board, 24@24¾c; No. 2 rye, 46c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 27@28c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.28; prime timothy seed, $2.75; mess pork, per bbl, $9.92½@$9.97½c; lard, per 100 lb, $4.82½@$4.85; short ribs, sides, loose, $4.80@$5.10; dry-salted shoulders, boxed, 4¾@5c; short clear sides, boxed, $4.95@$5.20; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

There was an advance of 4@5 points in the price of cotton, on light buying by the local contingent, following more favorable cables than had been looked for. News from the New England spinning districts was of a gloomy character, but such had been pretty generally discounted, and made little impression, beyond increasing a tendency to caution. The English cotton market news was the more satisfactory, in view of the possibilities of trouble following the visit of the warship Maine to Spanish waters. In the afternoon the market was quiet, but firm, with prices at the best point of the day, on light covering, sailers' early predictions for smaller receipts at interior points and the ports to-morrow. The market closed steady, at a net advance of 4@7 points. Total sales, futures, 95,300 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	5.65	5.70	5.65	5.70@5.71
February	5.67	5.68	5.67	5.68@5.69
March	5.68	5.72	5.66	5.71@5.72
April	5.74	5.75	5.74	5.74@5.76
May	5.73	5.78	5.73	5.78@5.79
June	5.78	5.81	5.78	5.81@5.82
July	5.79	5.84	5.79	5.84@5.85
August	5.82	5.87	5.81	5.87@5.88
September	..	..	..	5.88@5.89
October	5.85	5.90	5.85	5.89@5.90
November	..	..	..	5.91@5.93

Southern spot markets, middling: New Orleans, 5¾c; Mobile, 5¾c; Savannah, 5¾c; Charleston, 5¾c; Wilmington, 5⅞c; Norfolk, 5 7-16c; Baltimore, 5⅞c; Augusta, 5½c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25.—Middling uplands, 3 3-16d; January, 3 9-64d; January-February, 3 9-64@3 5-32d; February-March, 3 9-64@3 5-32d; March-April, 3 9-64@3 5-32d; April-May, 3 9-64@3 5-32d; May-June, 3 9-64@3 5-32d; June-July, 3 10-64@3 11-32d; July-August, 3 11-32@3 3-8d; August-September, 3 12-32@3 13-32d; September-October, 3 12-32@3 13-32d; October-November, 3 13-32@3 7-16d; November-December, 3 13-32@3 7-16d.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	107¼	107¼	106½	106⅝
May	95¼	95⅞	95¼	95⅞
July	88⅞	89¼	88¾	89
Corn—				
May	34	34½	34	34½
July	35	35⅛	35	35⅛
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	28¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	95½	100	95½	97½
May	93¼	94	93⅛	93⅞
July	84¼	85	84¼	84⅞
Corn—				
January	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
May	29½	29⅝	29	29½
July	29⅞	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛
Oats—				
January	..	..	..	22
May	23⅞	23⅞	23¾	23¾
July	22½	22¾	22½	22⅝

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The market was nervous and unsettled, but with a generally firm tendency, in spite of disappointing cable advices, which acted as the chief bearish influences of the session. Opening lower on this account, the market had a quick recovery, and ruled firm until the announcement of only 731,000 bushels decrease in the world's stocks, according to Bradstreet's. As fully 3,000,000 bushels decrease had been forecasted, prices naturally eased off somewhat, and for the balance of the day were extremely irregular, being sensitive to the slightest influence either way. Over a half-cent range they shifted constantly, with a final rally that left them ¼@¼ of a cent net higher on all positions but January, which reversed its usual order and eased off under slack demand, closing ⅝ of a cent net lower. The export trade was again a feature, sales including about 24 loads at outports, with rumors that local acceptances footed up 50 loads of No. 2 red, all to arrive, at 9½c over May.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25.—No. 1 Northern, 93½c; No. 2 Spring, 89@91c; May, 93½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 25.—January, 92¾c; May, 91⅝@91¾c; January, 90¾c; No. 1 hard, 94c; No. 1 Northern, 83½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 25.—No. 1 Northern cash, 93c; May, 93c bid; July, 91½c; January, 93c.

Corn.

No. 2, 35⅞c, free on board afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 28¾c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 3 white, 29c; track mixed, 29@30c; track white, 29@32½c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 56c; No. 1 Western, 57c, free on board afloat, New York. Barley—33½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. Seeds—Clover, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.25@$6; timothy, $3@$3.75.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Barley—No. 3, 27½c to 42c. Rye—46c; May, 48¼c. Flax—$1.28; Northwest, $1.32; May, $1.30. Timothy—Cash and February, $2.75; March, $2.80.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.10@$5.35; Winter straights, $4.45@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.80@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.20@$4.45; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.70@$3.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.25@$1.30. Rye Flour—$2.50@$3.10. Corn Meal—Kiln-dried, $1.90@$2.10, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75c; coarse, 65@67c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 72½@75c; Spring bran, 67½@75c; middling, bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@67½c; city feed, 75c; buckwheat grain, 38c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; hominy chop, 70c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 25.—Flour stronger; first patents, $4.85@$5; second patents, $4.70@$4.80; first clears, $3.75@$3.95; second clears, $2.75@$2.95.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.75@$10; family, $10.25@$10.75; short clear, $10@$12. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $11@$11.50; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $15@$16. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5c; 180-lb, 5¼c; 160-lb, 5¼c; 140-lb, 5⅝c; 120-lb, 5⅜c; pigs, 5⅜c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6c; 10-lb, 5½c; 12-lb, 5¼c; 14-lb, 5⅛c; pickled shoulders, 4¾c; pickled hams, 7¼c; Western, green, 16-lb, 6¾c. TALLOW—3⅝c; country, 3½@3⅝c. LARD—5.10c; city lard, 4¾c; refined South America, 5.60c; Continent, 5.35c; Brazil kegs, 6¾c; compound, city, 4½c; Western, 4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4¾c; city lard stearine, 5¾c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Close: Pork—January, $9.92½; May, $10.02½; July, $10.10. Lard—January, $4.82½; May, $4.90@$4.92½; July, $5. Ribs—January, $4.92½; May, $4.97½; July, $5.05.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 66s 3d; prime mess, 56s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 47s 6d; prime mess, medium, Western, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, easy, 36s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 28s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 28s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 28s 6d; 40 to 45 lb, 27s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 26s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 31s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 26s. Lard—Prime Western, 25s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 43s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, 15s.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Creamery, Western, extras, per lb, 20c; do, firsts, 18@19c; do, thirds to seconds, 14½@17c; do, State, finest, 19c; do, firsts, 17@18c; do, thirds to seconds, 14@16c; do, June make, fancy, 18c; do, firsts, 16@17c; do, thirds to seconds, 14@15½c; State, dairy, half-firkin and Welsh tubs, finest, 17½@18c; do, firsts, 16@17c; do, thirds to seconds, 13@15c; State, dairy, firkins, finest, 17@17½c; do, common to prime, 13½@16½c; imitation creamery, fancy, 16½@17c; do, seconds to firsts, 13@15c; factory, fresh, extras, 14@14½c; do, seconds to firsts, 12½@13½c; do, lower grades, 11@12c; do, June, extras, 13½@14c; do, thirds to firsts, 11@13c; rolls, fresh, choice, 13@13½c; do, poor to prime, 11@12½c.

EGGS—Jersey and near-by, fancy, per dozen, 20@21c; State and Pennsylvania, 19c; Western, 18c; Southern, 17@17½c; refrigerator, case count, 12@15c; limed practically out of stock.

CHEESE—State, full cream, large, fancy, September, 8½@8¾c; do, choice, October, 8@8½c; do, fair to good, 7½@7¾c; do, common, 6¼@7c; do, colored or white, small, fancy, September, 9@9¼c; do, choice, October, 8¼@8¾c; do, common to good, 7½@8c; light skims, small, choice, 6¼@6½c; do, large, choice, 6@6¼c; part skims, small, choice, 6c; do, large, choice, 5¾c; do, good to prime, 4¾@5¼c; do, common to fair, 3½@4c; full skims, 2@3c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.32½@$1.35; do, fair to good, $1.10@$1.30; do, medium, choice, $1.15; do, pea, $1.10@$1.12½; do, yellow eyes, $1.60@$1.67½; do, red kidney, choice, $1.70@$1.72½; do, fair to good, $1.35@$1.65; do, white kidney, $1.45; do, black turtle soup, $1.45; do, yellow eye, $1.30@$1.35; do, Lima, California, $1.30; green peas, barrels, 80c; do, bags, 72½@75c; do, Scotch, barrels, 90c; do, bags, 82½@85c.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Bermuda, prime, per bbl, $5@$6; do, seconds, $3.50; do, Belgium, per sack, $2@$2.75; do, Long Island, per bbl, $2.50@$2.75; do, Jersey, per bbl, $2@$2.25; do, per sack, $2@$2.15; do, State and Western, per 180 lb, $2.12@$2.37; do, per sack, $2@$2.25. Sweet potatoes, Vineland, per bbl, $3@$4; do, other Jersey, $2.50@$3.50. Brussels, sprouts, per qt, 5@10c. Beets, local, per bbl, 75c@$1; do, Florida, per crate, $1@$1.25; do, Bermuda, per crate, $1.75@$2.25. Chicory, per box, $3@$6. Celery, per dozen, 5@50c. Cabbages, per 100, $2@$3.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Mignon—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—Twelfth Night—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Cleopatra—8:10.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Governors—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—The Royal Box—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—In Old Kentucky—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Idol's Eye—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—A New Yorker—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Hans Huckebein—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Countess Valeska—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Lohengrin—8:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

MR. CLEVELAND AND HAWAII

We suppose that Mr. CLEVELAND will have no hesitation in admitting some of the charges brought against him by The Sun. It is, of course, partly a matter of inference, but The Sun is fairly accurate in saying that "it is due solely and entirely to the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND that the Hawaiian Islands are not now United States territory." That is a comprehensive description of one of the dirtiest conspiracies ever undertaken, and its defeat during Mr. CLEVELAND'S second Administration was due "solely"—and if solely then "entirely"—to the honorable and courageous policy of the then President.

The steps taken to carry out that policy are also correctly stated. The President did in March, 1893, "recall from the Senate the annexation treaty negotiated by HARRISON, and then up for ratification." He did "immediately upon entering the White House undertake not only to criticise but also to reverse totally the act of his predecessor in a matter of supreme National importance." The facts being what they then were, and he knowing them, he would have been a coward or a fool if he had not done what he did.

But when The Sun declares that he had no right to withdraw from the Senate a treaty sent to it by his predecessor, it talks nonsense. He had the same right to withdraw it that Mr. HARRISON would have had had he remained in office, the same right he would have had had he submitted the treaty himself. The right rested in the President of the United States, not in the individual who ceased to be President on March 4, 1893. Mr. HARRISON could no more "close the question and complete the process of annexation, so far as the Executive Department was concerned," than he could remain President after his successor had been inaugurated.

Nor can it be said with truth that Mr. CLEVELAND "broke the continuity of this Government's policy with regard to foreign relations." It had never been the policy of this Government to acquire territory through the overthrow of a friendly Government by means of a conspiracy between revolutionists and its own Minister with the aid of its navy. That shameful exploit under the administration of Mr. HARRISON was really what "broke the continuity of this Government's policy." Mr. CLEVELAND, in repudiating the action, and in defeating annexation for the time, did all that could be done to restore the "continuity of this Government's policy." It is a great pity that he could not undo the disgraceful wrong that had been committed, but he did his best, and the country owes him a debt of gratitude therefor.

There is one phase of The Sun's attack the significance of which escapes us. It declares that Mr. CLEVELAND undertook in this matter "to enforce his own personal opinions, formed not as an officer of the Government, but as a private citizen practicing law in William Street, near Broad." Is there anything in the atmosphere of this neighborhood fatal to the formation of just opinions? Very able men who write very ably for The Sun are known to frequent it.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK BILL.

This nation combines in a singular degree the powers of stalwart manhood with the weaknesses of infancy. We have come to be a great manufacturing country, and have recently discovered that we are able to produce far more goods than we can consume. Yet when we look abroad for customers and think to dispose of our surplus in other lands, we realize that we are in a position of almost comic helplessness. We are very unskillful sellers, for our manufacturers have never studied, as have the English, the Germans, and the French, the art of putting up goods to suit the tastes and customs of foreign markets. Comparatively few of our manufacturers have selling agents in foreign countries. We lack, too, an American merchant marine, we lack ships and steamer lines whose proprietors, if they existed, would be powerfully impelled by self-interest to build up a great export in our domestic manufactures.

To this list of vital organs of commerce which we lack there must be added another, not less vital. We mean international banking facilities. London has banks with an aggregate capital of nearly $300,000,000 entirely devoted to foreign trade. The Germans and the English have established banking houses all over South America, creating in our own hemisphere trade facilities which, while they divert from our ports trade that is our natural right, grant us, as if in mocking pity for our helplessness, the humiliating compensation of providing a mechanism for our own commercial transactions.

If we mean to increase our trade with the countries to the south of us it is imperative that we provide direct banking facilities. In the last fiscal year we imported from these countries merchandise to the value of $189,203,092, and exported to them goods worth only $87,917,575. That is not the right kind of showing. There is no reason on earth save our own shiftlessness why we should not control the South American markets. But how can we expect to control them so long as the goods we sell them have to be paid for in drafts that come to us by the way of London? Fully 90 per cent. of the payments made to us by South American merchants come through London bankers, who pocket commissions on business that requires no outlay, no exertion, and no risk.

That is a preposterously childish way of doing business. An effort is making to provide a better way. There is a bill in the hands of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs for establishing an International American Bank. The measure confers no favor of the Government save a corporate franchise to do business. It contemplates no use of the Government's money or of its credit, no guarantee, and the bank asks no privilege of note issue in this country. The purpose is to create a bank with adequate capital which with its foreign branches would supply facilities of our own now totally lacking for carrying on American trade with foreign countries.

The idea of an international American bank was cordially approved by the Pan-American Conference of 1890. It is indorsed by prominent bankers and business men. It was commended by President HARRISON, and the bill has several times been favorably reported. The bill as drawn has the approval of the Treasury Department. It does not appear, after prolonged examination of its provisions, that the Government either transcends its Constitutional powers or incurs any risk whatever in authorizing the establishment of the bank. The passage of the bill would prepare the way for the creation of financial machinery of which we stand in sore need. That need will grow more pressing and imperative as our trade expands in the new period of an existence upon which we are entering, when American manufacturers, under the spur of the necessity which confronts them of finding foreign customers for their immense surplus product, will demand and compel a total change in the commercial policy based upon the home-market idea under which we have hitherto lived.

CRIPPLING THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

One of the earliest specimens of Greater New York charter-tinkering at Albany is Senate Bill No. 5, which is intended to limit the functions of the Health Department in the preparation and sale of antitoxine and vaccine virus, and in a serious way to cripple its efforts in dealing with tuberculosis among people who are too poor to employ physicians and are too ignorant to protect themselves against the spread of this disease.

The amendments to the charter contained in this bill are urged by a group of physicians in New York whose claim, which is disputed, is to represent the medical profession of the city. The most serious of the results that would follow these amendments is the effective bar which would be placed in the way of preventing the spread of tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is a communicable disease; it is not contagious in the sense in which are smallpox and scarlet fever. But the germs causing tuberculosis are liable to be conveyed to healthy persons from the dried sputa of consumptives in crowded living and assembly places unless the discharges are cared for, and in this way largely is the disease perpetuated. If the discharges be destroyed, the risk of contracting the disease by the well in the presence of its victims is but slight. This point the Health Department has constantly called attention to, and when it became necessary to include tuberculosis among the diseases officially recognized as communicable, the department distinctly disclaimed any purpose to deal with those who employed a physician and made very plain the reason why among the ignorant and the filthy it must have power to enforce reasonable cleanliness if the serious ravages of tuberculosis were to be stayed.

Certain doctors in New York have conjured up dire consequences from the official recognition of tuberculosis as a communicable disease by the Health Department. They have drawn fanciful pictures of the invasion of the homes of their private patients by Health Inspectors; they have seen in fancy their earnings dwindle under the machinations of the board; they have prattled of espionage and grown almost tearful under the threatened horrors of paternalism, and altogether have worked themselves into an attitude of panic almost pitiful—if it were real. But they do not appreciate that it is against just such opposition as this that public health measures have always won their way, and curiously enough they do not seem to realize that tuberculosis is a communicable disease.

No health organization would for a moment counsel interfering with tuberculous patients who, under the direction of their physician, or in the lead of their own intelligence, should not be a menace to the health of others. But distinctions in the official regulations for the control of tuberculosis by the health authorities naturally cannot be based wholly upon the amount of money which individual citizens possess, since tubercle bacilli are not less sinister when disseminated from the lungs of a millionaire than from the lungs of a pauper. But the existing health regulations relative to tuberculosis recognize the safety of all such persons as are in the charge of physicians, and then require only a simple notification of the existence of the case; while in the case of those who have no physician the officers of the department look after the protection of those exposed to serious risk by such disinfection as may be required, by instruction as to regimen, and by such provision for the care of the hopelessly sick as existing facilities permit. Surely a department which requires from all simply a notification of the existence of each case of tuberculosis, but which deals officially only with those neglected by everybody else cannot be regarded as a serious menace to the rights of the laity or the emoluments of the medical profession.

We do not hear from the medical gentlemen who are tinkering with the charter anything about the housing and care of the hundreds of poor creatures who, the victims of advanced tuberculosis, are turned away from the hospitals to suffer and to spread broadcast the infectious germs of their excreta. This state of affairs they have blandly observed for many years without a word. But the moment the Health Department urges the establishment of a hospital for consumptives, a tremendous clamor begins about the usurpation of power by public health officers, regardless of the fact that the Health Department has not yet expressed a purpose or even a wish to do more in this direction than to secure a place, no matter under whose management, so long as it is a proper one, where the penniless victims of tuberculosis can be sheltered and cared for.

THE VETERANS AND "VENUS."

There seems to be an irrepressible conflict between the views of veterans and of artists about the form which the commemoration of the National heroes should take. It is exemplified in almost every project for a soldiers and sailors' monument. The artists appear to have grown weary of representations of the soldier with a musket and the bluejacket with a rammer or a cutlass, but the veteran seems never to tire of that simple method of celebrating his achievements. No matter how crudely the figures are done, so long as the uniforms and accoutrements are correct the volunteer and the bluejacket make to him one of those appeals to which, as STEVENSON remarks, a man must be dead and buriable when he fails to respond. When it is a question of an equestrian statue, a colorable likeness of the hero on something resembling a horse is all that he requires. It is more than he always gets, for in the statue of HANCOCK in Washington the horse looks little more like a horse than the hero looks like a hero, or like HANCOCK. The "group" is composed of sausages of assorted sizes, and excites to fury every spectator of aesthetic training or sensibility. But we have heard of no protest from the veterans about this work of art. If there is any more money to spend than will build the man and horse, the veteran's idea is to spend it on medallions of the committee, instead of fooling it away on "ideal" figures. The veteran is also reported to delight in the heterogeneous collection of mortuary monuments at Gettysburg, which fills the soul of the artist with loathing.

We have just had two curious illustrations of this difference in the point of view. One is of the projected Soldiers and Sailors' Monument in this city. The monument selected was a shaft intended to be erected in the Fifth Avenue plaza, where it could not be seen 500 feet away. When this proposition was defeated by the oppressive Art Commission, it was proposed to transport it to Claremont, where it could be seen for ten miles, if its dimensions should make it visible so far, and seen against the background of the Grant Monument. In either case it satisfied the veteran notion of a Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, having those appurtenances by which that work of art is designated in his mind. When the National Sculpture Society, through its organ and President, refused to sanction this summary transfer, the veterans went to the Mayor and denounced the censor as an "obstructionist."

The same difference in the point of view is now on even more striking exhibition in Jersey City. There was a competition over there for a soldiers and sailors' monument, which the artists pointed to with pride as a model competition. The benighted sculptor earned the approval of the expert judges by avoiding the trite banalities of such works and producing a dignified female figure which he and the expert judges took to be a satisfactory representation of Victory. But they reckoned without their host of veterans, who acclaim the monument with jeers. "Where is the soldier with a musket? Where is the sailor with a swab? That is a sheol of a soldiers and sailors' monument." In their wrath they have gone so far as to describe the decent brass matron extending a palm as "Venus," not that that would explain the aversion for her of Mars, and have threatened to get out an injunction against the committee for proposing to erect her in durable bronze, or to review its proceedings on certiorari, or force it by mandamus to substitute a volunteer and a bluejacket, or otherwise to prevent the consummation of so outlandish and unheard-of a project. We observe, with pain, that the Veteran Rights Association is joined in this action by the Hudson County Granite and Marble Dealers' Association. With pain, because a sordid element is thus mixed with the pure yearning of the veteran for military figures and utensils, and the contest is not to be fought out on the direct issue between veterans and artists. Still, the proceedings will command interest, and the decision be awaited with an almost painful solicitude.

We were by no means premature in taking measures for the protection of our water supply in the Croton Valley, extensive and expensive as those measures were. Philadelphia was not equally fortunate or far-sighted, and she is reaping the results of her neglect. There is now something very nearly resembling a panic over something very nearly resembling an epidemic of typhoid fever. There were reported last week 212 new cases, and from Saturday at noon to Monday at noon 59 new cases were added. What this means may be inferred from the fact that the greatest number of cases of typhoid in any week of the past three months in New York, with a population half as large again as that of Philadelphia, was 61. There is no question of the cause of the disease in Philadelphia. It is the pollution of the water supply from the Schuylkill. It is that part of the population which derives its water supply from the Queen Lane Reservoir which has chiefly suffered. Fortunately, there is no question either of the immediate or of the ultimate remedy. The former is the boiling of all water used for drinking, the latter the purification of the sources of supply through such means as were taken here on less urgent evidence.

A correspondent wishes to know whether cities and States have a "Constitutional right" to make their bonds "payable except in the currency of the United States," and whether their making bonds payable in gold does not tend to depreciate the value of United States bonds payable in "coin." As to the effect, no depreciation of the sort has yet taken place because no one really believes for an instant that the United States will pay its bonds in any coin except gold coin. As to the Constitutional right, there is nothing on the subject in the Constitution of the United States. City or State bonds could lawfully be made payable in legal tender notes, or in standard silver dollars if the State Legislatures having control of such matters should authorize it. Or if they were made payable in "lawful money of the United States" they could be paid in legal tender notes, (greenbacks or Treasury notes of 1890,) or in standard silver dollars, or in gold—all these being legal tender under the laws of the United States. As a matter of cold fact, they are generally made payable in gold, because on those terms money can be borrowed more cheaply.

The second Sound Money Convention at Indianapolis began its session yesterday with a larger attendance than at the first in January. The main immediate purpose of the convention is to receive and act upon the report of the Monetary Commission appointed by its Executive Committee. Its ultimate and most important work will be to arrange for the expression of the opinion of the business community in all parts of the Union in regard to currency legislation. Its delegates coming from every section will return to their homes prepared to organize sentiment in such fashion that Congress shall clearly understand what is the wish of the country.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Letters have come to us of late from many towns and villages in the neighborhood of New York, giving details of an evil and dangerous habit that is spreading rapidly through these places, and asking editorial aid in making known the grave consequences to suburban health and morals which this habit brings in its train. If our correspondents are to be trusted—and we have no doubt on that point—the average commuter is no longer content with ordinary and approved devices for enabling him to catch his train without rising earlier than is necessary. That we should have adopted many hints from the metropolitan firemen, whose haste often equals his own, is perfectly justifiable, and nobody objected when he equipped his home with smooth poles leading from its bedrooms to the ground floor, or when, by means of cords and hooks, he so arranged his garments on retiring that all he had to do in the morning was to release a spring catch and adjust each article of apparel as it fell upon him. In this way the commuter could make his toilet in about forty-seven seconds, and then could greet his family and eat his breakfast in the forty-three seconds left out of the minute and a half that once always intervened between awaking and starting for the railway station. Such dignified leisureliness, we are informed, is now a thing of the past, for a too ingenious chemist has made and put on the market certain "breakfast tablets," each of which, though no broader and but little thicker than a silver quarter, contains all the nutriment to be found in two lamb chops, a cup of coffee, and a slice of toast. The result is that the commuter, instead of breakfasting with wife and children, like a social, civilized being, seizes one of these tablets from a box conveniently placed at the foot of his sliding pole, leaps at once out into the chill, gray dawn, and, munching as he runs, rushes for his train. Hence, indigestion and divorces.

—Philadelphia has invented a word that is not without its merits as a convenient substitute for phrases more or less long and complicated. In that city, so The North American reveals, "a person who has been a jolly good fellow and who has reformed" is called a "gink." No light on the word's etymology is given, and there is not even a hint as to what practical utility it can be to the Philadelphians. But the first of these points is unimportant, and as to the second, any outside criticism would, of course, be resented by our sensitive neighbors. It were best to take for granted, therefore, the fact that certain residents of the Quaker City, at some period or other in their lives, have been jolly good fellows and have now become sad, bad fellows. Obviously they deserve to be styled "ginks," and we hasten to add, as The North American does, that "the word is expressive of contempt or admiration, according to the company you are in." This is most interesting, both absolutely and because it throws new light on the inhabitants of that little understood community. The editors and orators of Philadelphia have hitherto almost ignored the wealth of ethnological material that lies around them, but of late they, too, have "reformed," to the great edification of the general public.

—Sincere commiseration should be extended to the dreadfully sensitive persons who conduct the editorial page of The Washington Post. They, according to their own confession, have been afflicted with "something closely resembling nausea" ever since the news of Dr. SCHENK'S experiments in the determination of sex became a topic of newspaper consideration. As this matter came up some weeks ago, and continues to be a subject of very general discussion, the affliction described must by this time have become very tiresome. Careful reading of our Washington contemporary's article fails to reveal just what its ground of objection is to the investigations named, but it seems to have something to do with "advanced journalism" and the furnishing of "legitimate weapons to enemies of the press." This is all very sad, no doubt, but perhaps The Post will recover after a while. Time can do much, especially in making folks older, and when these critics reach the years of discretion they may realize that the proper field of "journalism" is rather broad.

PERSONAL.

—Recent happenings in the Sixty-ninth Regiment are calculated seriously to disturb long prevalent and accepted views as to the character and purpose of the National Guard. When Adjt. P. B. STRONG, the other day, was a candidate for a vacant Captaincy, fierce opposition to him seems to have developed, but, so far as we remember, the relative competency of Mr. STRONG and Mr. E. T. MCCRYSTAL, his rival, for performing the duties of this office was not the basis of the controversy. Instead, the amazed public heard of curious racial distinctions, hitherto supposed to be non-existent among American citizens, and for whose manufacture or perpetuation, certainly, the State is not spending many thousands of dollars annually. That money is raised by a taxation that makes no account of blood or birthplace, and it is more than a little outrageous if even a penny of it is devoted to the encouragement of ideas the very reverse of American. Then take the offenses for which Corp. P. E. O'CONOR has just been reduced to the ranks. That inexplicable person appears to need instant instruction as to what flag it is which he has sworn to guard from all attack. His attention is at present so divided between emblems of various sorts that his right to a place even in the ranks is more than problematical. It is not quite obvious upon whom blame should be put for the misapprehensions that prevail in the Sixty-ninth, but the matter deserves immediate investigation, and if there is in any minds the impression that every regiment in the National Guard is not an American regiment, with no qualification whatever of its Americanism, that impression must be removed. This Nation is not composed of clans.

—Colorado's Superintendent of Public Instruction is a woman—Miss GRACE ESPEY PATTON—and she has just been called upon to solve a problem about as knotty as could be imagined. Among the residents of the town of Boulder, it seems, there are a number of Seventh Day Adventists, and these scrupulous persons decided a while ago that the law under which pupils in the public schools were required daily to salute the American flag was an infringement upon their Constitutional rights. The points raised were that the formula of salutation mentioned the name of the Deity; that it therefore had a tendency to unite Church and State, and, most important of all, that it recognized the flag of a country that has selected the first day of the week instead of the last as the Sabbath. The expulsion of a nonconforming pupil from one of the schools brought matters to a crisis, and Miss PATTON, after careful deliberation, decreed such a revision of the salutatory formula as would meet the first objection, but she insisted, though tacitly, that every child in the schools of the State should pay the prescribed honors to the National flag. This is a fairly satisfactory adjudication, but it remains to be seen whether the Adventists will accept it as such. If they do not—well, The Colorado Springs Gazette well says: "There are altogether too many Americans whose idea of citizenship is to get everything possible—education, protection to life and property, freedom of thought, action, and conscience, opportunity in its broadest sense—and to give nothing in return. Of this class the Boulder Adventists appear to be conspicuous examples."

DEFENDS CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A criticism of "Christian Scientists" in your personal column of Friday, the 14th, seems so out of joint with the usual freedom and fairness of your paper that I wonder it found its way into type.

I am not a "Christian Scientist," and never attended any of their meetings; but am sufficiently aware of the power of right thinking in its relation to health to know that your critic would do well to inform himself of the comparative mortality in families where reliance is placed upon pure and elevating thought, as against those depending on materia medica as a panacea for all ills, imaginary or otherwise. The revelation will at least cause him, when he again hears of death in a family which does not believe that life is sustained by pills, not to refer to their science in such brutal and unthinking terms.

The vicious ignorance of the charlatans who by the legal authority of their diplomas prey upon the susceptibilities of the mentally and physically enslaved escape such brutal attacks, whereas from the lips of the truly great medical practitioners the word goes out that there is nothing more detrimental to health than much medication, and the secret of their success is in the minimum of medicine given and the maximum of faith inspired in their patients. But professional courtesy goes to such lengths that only in criminal malpractice will reputable physicians consent to testify against the ignorant, designing mercenaries, of whom we now have a plenty, but alas! the vast army of legalized poisoners grows, but their "certificates" protect them.

And even when the autopsy fails to disclose which of the opposing schools was right the deathbed scene has been dignified, according to our traditional "medicine-man" idea, by the presence of a doctor, even though he may have mistaken colic for appendicitis, or vice versa. The family of Mrs. Campbell had none, except in suicide.

The death of the child indicates malpractice or misapplication of principles—else the child would have lived. If every case of malpractice in the legalized profession were to be followed by the suicide of the doctor then the science and conscience of the medical fraternity would be nearer where our laws should insist on their being.

G. EDGAR ALLEN.

New York, Jan. 24, 1898.

MORE OF "WILL" AND "SHALL."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

King Solomon said: "He that answereth a matter before he heareth it, it is folly and shame unto him." I am afraid Mr. Rathborne has tried to answer Webster's rule for the use of "shall" and "will" without hearing it understandingly, because in his communication, published in your issue of yesterday, he states that to change "I will arise and go to my father," as found in the New Testament, to "I shall arise and go to my father," would be according to my interpretation of Webster's rule. Nothing could be further from my idea of the case. This is a place where the context must be known in order to decide which word should be used.

St. Luke's account of the Prodigal Son says: "And he would fain have filled his belly with the husks that the swine did eat; and no man gave unto him. And when he came to himself he said: How many hired servants of my father's have bread enough and to spare, and I perish with hunger; I will arise and go to my father and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven and before thee," &c. Here "I will" expresses the purpose and determination arrived at by the course of reasoning through which the Prodigal had passed, and which would not have been indicated at all had he said "I shall." It would be difficult to find a better example to illustrate the purpose and advantage of Webster's rule.

TEN EYCK WENDELL.

Cazenovia, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1898.

The Last Luncheon of the Bears.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just because one poor little offspring of the United States Navy pointed her nose toward Cuba to-day, the bears, assisted by timid holders of the cheapest investments in the world, succeeded in breaking the prices of stocks to the tune of millions of dollars. Thank Heaven! they have exploded their last firecracker. Within two months they will be buying the same stocks back ten points higher, and be congratulating themselves in thinking how cheap they were getting them.

I may be the only bull in the pasture at present, but the fodder is rich, and the scent grows stronger. I only say wait and see what the harvest will be just two months from this date. C. L. M.

Hotel Normandie, N. J., Jan. 24, 1898.

A Chance for Exporters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have lately received several letters from a relative sojourning in Cape Town, South Africa, saying that the people there seem to be anxious to obtain American goods of all kinds. The few American things to be had there are not of very high order. There would seem to be a market which could be advantageously exploited by the right kind of enterprise with the right kind of goods. Groceries, ornaments, and manufactured goods generally might find a good market. Prices are high now for not the best class of goods. There is one line of steamers plying between New York and Cape Town. Verb. sap. C. M.

New York, Jan. 22, 1898.

Disposal of Cast-Off Clothing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you oblige me through the columns of your journal as to the best disposition that can be made of clothing, underwear, &c., more or less worn. I have a considerable quantity that I would like to send where it would do some good. SUBSCRIBER.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be glad to receive such gifts.

NUGGETS.

A Patriotic Service.

The New York dentist who lost $10,000 for breaking the jaw of an actress, should confine his practice to jingo Senators. Then he might eventually get a pension.—Galveston News.

The Labor.

"Do you expect to be able to manage that heiress when you marry her?"

"Yes, I can manage her all right; what troubles me is how to manage her relatives."—Detroit Free Press.

Permissible Eccentricity.

"Stebbins's wife is going to make him go in for geology."

"What's that for?"

"She can't make him keep himself tidy, and she thinks if he is scientific it won't be noticed."—Chicago Record.

Satisfied.

Customer—You remember you sold me this coat yesterday? You said you would return the money if it wasn't satisfactory.

Clothing Merchant—But, my dear sir, it was quite satisfactory; I never had better money than that in all my life.—Boston Traveler.

WHITHER GOEST THOU?

Little brooklet gently flowing
Down thy pebbly way,
Tell me, whither art thou going?
Babbling all the day.
Song of bird and hum of bee,
Fluttering leaf and zephyr's sigh;
Mingle with the melody
Of thy tinkling lullaby.

Rushing streamlet, leaping, dashing,
Veiled in misty spray,
Seething, whirling, foaming, splashing,
Naught thy course can stay.
Gray old boulders 'neath the tide
Of thy torrent's ceaseless flow,
With the lurking shadows hide,
Tell me, whither dost thou go?

Mighty river, grandly sweeping
In thy majesty,
Every barrier overleaping;
Whither dost thou flee?
Flashing worlds in midnight train
On thy mirrored bosom glow,
Battling tides assail in vain
Thy resistless, dauntless flow.

As babbling brooks to streamlets gently glide,
And streamlets swell the river's mighty tide,
So childhood merged in youth's o'erweening race
Is swallowed up in manhood's strong embrace.
Proud manhood! Crowned by nature's just degree,
Peerless in form—the world's epitome.
All things in earth to thy dominion bow;
Tell, if thou knowest, whither goest thou?

WILLIAM RATTOONE.

Albany, New York.

A Wail for Real Rapid Transit.

When good Sage and sweet thyme
The deft cook shall combine,
He the feaster's approval will win!
While old Sage and old Time
Shall together combine,
Rapid transit will never begin.

A DESPAIRING UP-TOWNER.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Seventh Seidl Subscription Concert at the Astoria Hotel Last Night.

The feature of the seventh Seidl subscription concert at the Astoria Hotel last night was the début of Alexander Siloti, a Russian pianist, who enjoys the distinction of being one of the genuine pupils of Liszt. Many persons who cooled their ardor during an hour's wait in the drawing room at Weimar, and finally succeeded in playing perhaps once in the presence of the old autocrat of the piano, have gone about the world as favorite pupils of Liszt. Mr. Siloti really studied with the remarkable old gentleman, and therefore came with some claims to consideration.

He chose as the medium through which to make himself known to the audience at the Astoria—not a representative audience of music lovers by any means—the second piano concerto of Tschaikowsky and two solos, an étude of Chopin and Liszt's Fourteenth Hungarian Rhapsody, the one known with orchestral accompaniment as the "Fantasie Hongroise." The second Tschaikowsky concerto, which was of course the important number, cannot be regarded as so favorable to the full display of a pianist's powers as the first, which Mr. Joseffy played so brilliantly at the last symphony concert, and those who were inclined to make comparisons between the performance of the resident pianist and that of Mr. Siloti should have taken that fact into consideration.

Mr. Siloti comes well equipped in technic, but that is expected of every pianist in these days. He plays octaves in rapid passages with consummate ease and brilliancy, and the manner in which he dashes off heavy successions of chords is quite dazzling. His cantabile is smooth and unforced in tone, and his scale passages are also smooth, though very deficient in crispness. His tone is small and thin, though this may have been due to his fancy in the preparation of the action of the piano. His playing is sadly lacking in clearness of rhythm, sustained singing tone, and variety of tone color. He accomplishes little with those combinations of touch and pedaling which Chopin and Liszt made known to pianists. Above and beyond all technical considerations, his style is monotonous. It lacks that breadth of utterance which comes from commanding temperament, and that subtle intricacy of nuance which is the result of combined study and feeling. Those who care to accept Mr. Siloti's reading of the Liszt rhapsody as authoritative may do so. It was certainly very fast.

The orchestra, under Anton Seidl, contributed to the programme the uninished symphony of Schubert and what the conductor chooses to call "Siegfried in the Forest"—a familiar excerpt from the second act of Wagner's "Siegfried." The orchestra was in good form and played as well as can be expected from an organization which gets so little rehearsal. Mr. Seidl conducted with skill.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Its First Chamber Music Matinee Given Yesterday Afternoon.

The first of a series of three chamber music matinées announced by the Kneisel Quartet was given yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall. The audience, while not as large as those usually seen at the evening performances of the same admired organization, was large enough to assure to the artists the appreciation by this public of their efforts. The programme consisted of Beethoven's quartet in C minor, the variations on "Death and the Maiden," from Schubert's D minor quartet, a sonata for 'cello by Pietro Locatelli, (1693-1764,) with piano accompaniment arranged by Signor Piatti, and Grieg's quartet in G minor, opus 27.

Beethoven's C minor quartet, his only one in this key, is No. 4 of Opus 18, and is the fourth in his series of sixteen quartets. It belongs to Beethoven's first period and was written when he was a young man, living in the palace of Prince Lichnowsky and experimenting with the famous Schuppanzigh quartet. The work shows a strong leaning toward Haydn in some of its features, notably in the character of the rondo finale, which movement was omitted from the printed programme. But the true Beethoven speaks out in this work, not only in the employment of a scherzoso quasi allegretto instead of a slow movement together with a minuet—a sequence imitated in the eighth symphony—but in the significant manner in which the second subject of the opening movement is developed from matter already announced in the first theme. The whole quartet is very clear in form, close in texture, and genial in spirit. It was played excellently, albeit the weather was not conducive to purity of tone.

The sonata of Locatelli, one of the followers of Corelli, proved to be a most interesting example of the archaic style, with a middle slow movement of noble beauty and a finale of quaint originality and much difficulty. It was well played by Mr. Alwyn Schroeder, with piano accompaniment by Mr. Arthur Whiting. The Grieg quartet is one of those works which aim at an utterance beyond the scope of the quartet form, yet which charms by reason of the beauty of its thematic matter and the striking ingenuity of its style. It was performed superbly yesterday afternoon. The second of these delightful matinées is to take place on Feb. 17.

THE METROPOLITAN OPERA.

Herr Rothmuhl to Assume the Title Role in "Lohengrin."

In "Lohengrin" to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House Herr Rothmuhl will again assume the title rôle, a part in which he appeared during his last visit to this country. Mme. Gadski will be the Elsa, Mme. Staudigl Ortrud, David Bispham Telramund, Her Fischer King Henry, and Herr Staudigl the Herald.

On Friday night will take place the first performance in New York this season of Rossini's "The Barber of Seville." Mme. Melba will sing the part Rosina for the first time in New York, Mme. Van Cauteren as Bertha, Signor Campanari will be Figaro, Signor Carbone Bartolo, M. Salignac Almaviva, M. Boudouresque Basilio, and Mr. Viviani Fiorello.

The matinée on Saturday will be the second performance of "Tannhäuser," with Mme. Gadski as Elizabeth, Herr Kraus as Tannhäuser, Mme. Berna as Venus, Mme. Mattfeld as Shepherd, Herr Fischer as Landgrave, David Bispham as Wolfram, Mr. Van Hoose as Walter, and Herr Staudigl as Biterolf.

The répertoire for next week, as announced, is: Monday, "Romeo and Juliet"; Wednesday, "Faust"; Friday evening, Mme. Nordica as Brunhilde in "Die Walküre."

On Sunday night the soloists will include Mme. Melba, who will make her first and only appearance in concert this season; Mlle. Toronta, Miss Geraldine Morgan, violinist; M. Ibos, and Herr Staudigl, including the New York Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Walter Damrosch.

"TWELFTH NIGHT" AT DALY'S.

Shakespeare's Lovely Comedy Acted with Sympathy and Skill.

"Twelfth Night; or, What You Will," was put forward at Daly's Theatre last evening, with a beautiful scenic dress, and the musical accompaniment arranged by that tasteful and ingenious musician, the late Henry Widmer, which includes Schubert's famous setting of "The Two Gentlemen of Verona" song, "Who Is Sylvia?" Miss Rehan acted Viola with her accustomed sympathy and grace, and with more variety of tone and freshness of spirit than she bestowed upon the rôle in the last revival of "Twelfth Night." The audience was very large and politely enthusiastic.

The present generation of playgoers has seen no portrayal of Viola fit to compare with this, for we must assign the fame of Adelaide Neilson now to the last generation, as generations of playgoers are short and the theatre is largely supported by the young. As Viola Miss Rehan is superior to both Ellen Terry and Mme. Modjeska, who have excelled her in other Shakespearean rôles. Her temperament and personality and her artistic training exactly fit her for this character. She clearly sounds every note in Viola's gamut and gives exquisite expression to her love, her hope, her bewilderment, her despair, and the youthful buoyancy that enables her to overcome it. She looks younger and handsomer as the pseudo Cesario than she has for some years.

John Craig as Orsino, William Owen as Sir Toby, George Clarke as Malvolio, and Sidney Herbert as Sebastian, sustain important rôles with abundant skill.

Next week's revival will be Garrick's version of Wycherly's "Country Wife," called "The Country Girl," in which Miss Rehan will appear as Peggy Thrift for the first time in many years. With this quaint play a comedietta, adapted from the French of

Pailleron and called "Coming Events," will be acted by Miss Rehan and other members of the company. Mr. Daly also announces, for production Feb. 8, "an entirely new Japanese musical concert" in one act, entitled "Lilli Tse," in which a presumably important rôle will be taken by a performer hitherto unknown to fame, Miss Marion Merwyn.

Miss Davenport's Engagement.

Miss Davenport, continuing her engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, appeared last night in the melodramatic play from the French of Emil Moreau and Victorien Sardou, called "Cleopatra," in which the principal aim of both the dramatists and their chief interpreter seems to be pictorial impressiveness. This, in fact, is a gorgeous stage show in six parts. It includes, however, several really dramatic passages, not too skillfully adapted by the Frenchmen from Shakespeare and Plutarch, and in the fourth tableau it involves a characteristic and highly effective Sardou scene.

Miss Davenport is a showy and stately figure as the Egyptian Queen, and she acts with good ability and understanding. Both she and her principal actor, Melbourne MacDowell are too much given, however, to the habit of intoning. Henry Jewett, as Kephren, the black slave, who does not wear clothes, is a splendid spectacle, in fact a living picture, and he is as solemn as a Judge, or an owl, or "the sisters three," all through.

Next week Miss Davenport will appear as the headstrong Romanoff Princess in "Fédora" and as Joan of Arc in a play written for her by Fannie Aymar Matthews. The week following Mme. Modjeska will begin an engagement in "Mary Stuart."

CHARLES COGHLAN'S SPEECH.

He Received Five Curtain Calls at His Professional Performance of "The Royal Box."

Charles Coghlan's professional matinée performance of "The Royal Box" at the Garden Theatre yesterday afternoon was attended by an audience which tested the capacity of the house. At the end of the fourth act Mr. Coghlan received five curtain calls and demands for a speech to which he responded briefly.

He said that when he was a boy in Paris during the Empire, Arsène Houssaye produced a five-act comedy at the Odéon Theatre. It failed. The next day M. Houssaye met a critic on the street, and, explaining the failure of the comedy, said that it was no easy thing to write such a play. "Certainly not," answered the critic, "but I can tell you something very easy; not to write a five-act comedy."

"It was no easy thing," Mr. Coghlan said, "to address an audience like this before me, agitated as I am after the emotion of the last scene just played. When the curtain fell I almost felt as if I could fall, too."

Mr. Coghlan went on to say that while the play dealt frequently with the stage and with actors, as he was responsible for a great part of the text, he thought it would be deeply ungrateful in him and would show very bad taste, inspired as he was by their applause, not to disclaim in his own character many of the expressions used by the actor Clarence, especially the reference to the jealousy of actors with one another. This line was Dumas's and not his own put into the mouth of the character created by Dumas, which he called by the name of Kean. Seriously, he must say his own experience had been entirely different, for in all his professional career he had been encouraged and sustained by his brothers and sisters of the stage, whose attention and applause he had never failed to receive when he deserved it. The friendly interest displayed by the audience before him made the day one of the most memorable in his life. He could not express at that moment any part of what he felt, and his auditors must credit him with it.

In closing, Mr. Coghlan begged permission to quote a speech from "The Royal Box." You have a share like other men in the real glory of the world, such as it is. All is an illusion. When the curtain falls upon your three hours' reign, its glory vanishes 'tis true, but so does the power of the most legitimate monarch, even should it have lasted for fifty years. The end must come, and what then is his record? A memory, like yours.

Among some of the prominent people present were Maude Adams, Julie Opp, Mary Mannering, Rose Coghlan, Julia Marlowe, W. H. Crane and member of his company, Richard Mansfield, Fanny Davenport, May Irwin, Viola Allen, William Faversham, Joseph Wheelock, Jr., Amelia Bingham, and others.

OLYMPIA CONFERENCE HELD.

Hammerstein Refuses to Accept Freedman's Proposition.

A meeting between Oscar Hammerstein, Edward McCall, representing the New York Life Insurance Company, and Andrew Freedman, receiver of Olympia, was held yesterday in the Title Guarantee Company's offices, with a view to definitely settling the affairs of the house. Nothing resulted from the conference, and afterward Mr. Hammerstein said:

"Last week Mr. McCall asked me to make a proposition for the reopening of the building, and I offered to open both the Music Hall and Lyric Theatre with first-class attractions, and agree to pay off the interest on the mortgage with any of the profits that might accrue from the receipts of both houses. He fully agreed to my proposition, and I engaged and sent a number of painters and decorators to Olympia to begin the work of redecorating the house Monday morning, but Mr. Freedman refused to allow them to go to work.

"I went to Mr. McCall and found that several complications had arisen in the meantime, and he proposed to-day's meeting. Mr. Freedman was there, and he refused to recognize any agreement between the New York Life Insurance Company and myself, but he would only be too glad if I would take charge of Olympia. He would insist, however, on handling all the finances and remaining in the capacity of receiver. But, as I don't propose to be a janitor or a messenger boy for Mr. Freedman, I positively declined to make any arrangement whatsoever under his or anybody else's receivership.

"Inasmuch as the whole interior outfit of the building is not included in the mortgage, nobody can even rent the house, for it would be of no use without the interior fittings until arrangements are first made with their owner for their use. However, that's where the matter stands, and when this snarl will be unraveled I cannot say, but I hope it will be soon."

THE NEUENDORFF MEMORIAL.

Programme for the Concert at the Metropolitan To-morrow.

The following programme for the Neuendorff Memorial Concert, which takes place at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow evening, has been arranged:

Overture, "Ruy Blas".....Mendelssohn
Conducted by Heinrich Zoellner.
Violoncello solo (a) "Melodie Romantique"..Stern
(b) "Les Papillons".....Popper
Leo Stern.
"In diesen heiligen Hallen".....Mozart
Aria "Per pieta." Cosi fan tutti.....Mozart
Mme. Marie Barna.
Aria "Cielo E Mar." La Gioconda.....Gomez
Ellison Van Hoose.
Concerto for piano (op 73) E flat.....Beethoven
Xavier Scharwenka.
Orchestra selection.
Prelude and finale, "Tristan and Isolde".....Wagner
Anton Seidl.
Orchestra overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
Conducted by Signor Bimboni.
"Dich theure Halle," Tannhauser.....Wagner
Mme. Gadski.
Orchestra "Cortege de Bachus".....Delibes
Conducted by Mr. Walter Damrosch.
"The Mighty Deep".....Judd
E. Leon Rains.
Orchestra march, "Le Prophete".....Meyerbeer
Conducted by Signor Bimboni.

CHICAGO'S BUSINESS MANAGER.

Irving Washington Appointed to a Newly Created Office.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Mayor Harrison appointed Irving Washington to be business manager of the City of Chicago, and the Council has confirmed him.

It is a new office, and the salary is $4,000. The duties will be not unlike those of purchasing agent, which office has existed for many years until now, but the powers will be much greater. Of late years the departments have done their own buying, and it is said that under this system much money has been wasted.

The creation of this office and the appointment of Mr. Washington it is thought will remedy this.

RIVALRY FOR CHINA'S LOAN

Russia Notifies the Foreign Office that She Will Provide It on the Same Terms as England.

BRITISH FLEET IN TWO PARTS

Russia Not Likely to Persist in Her Opposition to the Opening of Ta-lien-Wan — Kiao-Chau Leased for Ninety-nine Years.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"Russia has notified the Tsung-li-Yamen of her willingness to provide a loan on the same financial terms as England's offer. France supports Russia in the matter."

The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The British fleet has been divided into two squadrons, one at Chusan, under Admiral Sir Alexander Buller, on board the Centurion, and the other at Chemulpo, under the command of Rear Admiral Fitzgerald."

The St. James Gazette this afternoon says it has authority for stating that Russia is not likely to persist in her opposition to the opening of Ta-lien-Wan.

PEKIN, Jan. 24.—Another loan conference with the Tsung-li-Yamen has taken place, the latter receiving the Russian representative in the morning and the British Minister in the afternoon. It is believed the British Minister, Sir Claude M. Macdonald insists upon the opening of the port of Ta-Lien-Wan, and that Great Britain will not recede from that demand. Whether Great Britain or Russia secures the loan depends upon which exerts the greatest pressure. If Great Britain undertakes to protect China against Russia's displeasure, it is believed the loan will be concluded upon the terms proposed by Sir Claude M. Macdonald.

Germany's lease of Kiao-Chau has finally been fixed at ninety-nine years. The Chinese Emperor is greatly displeased.

MORE RIOTING IN ALGIERS.

Eighty Rioters Condemned to Prison —Demonstrations Follow the Funerals of the Jews.

ALGIERS, Jan. 25.—Chebat, one of the Jews who was stoned, died this evening. His skull was fractured.

To-day eighty of the rioters were condemned to terms of imprisonment varying from three months to a year, and one, who was caught in the act of pillaging, was sentenced to five years in prison.

About 10,000 persons witnessed the funeral of those who were killed during the recent rioting. Their bodies were interred in the Christian cemetery outside the town, but on returning there were renewed demonstrations, with the usual cries. The mob attacked an omnibus upon which two Jews were riding. They recognized the latter, and they were badly beaten and stoned. A few other Jews were similarly maltreated.

A FRENCH MEDAL FOR 1870.

Deputies Adopt It in Spite of Gen. Billot's Objections.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, calmly discussing the war budget, adopted, in spite of the objections of Gen. Billot, the Minister for War, a medal commemorative of the war of 1870.

The Budget Committee adopted a motion to embody in the mail contract of the French Transatlantic Company the prohibition to cross the Newfoundland Banks during the fishing season, but empowering the Government to suspend its enforcement until it obtained a similar engagement from other powers.

New Dreyfus Trial Predicted.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News is "convinced that the agitation will eventually lead to a new trial for Dreyfus."

THE ITALIAN BREAD RIOTS.

It Is Proposed to Reduce the Duty on Cereals—Reserves Called Out.

ROME, Jan. 25.—The Minister of the Treasury, Signor Branca, in the Chamber of Deputies to-day introduced a decree reducing the duties on cereals, in view of the bread famine prevailing. The measure was referred to the Budget Committee.

Owing to the bread riots, it has been decided to call out one class of the reserves.

SEVENTY-ONE UGANDAS SLAIN.

Renewed Fighting with British Forces in the Usoga Country.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A letter from Uganda, dated Nov. 26 last, written by Mr. Pilkington, the missionary who, with Lieut. Macdonald, brother of Major Macdonald, the Commander of the British forces, was reported on Jan. 10 to have been killed, says there has been renewed fighting at Fort Lubwas, in the Usoga country, and that 71 Ugandas were killed and 188 were wounded.

Lord Delamere at Fashoda.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—It is reported that Lord Delamere's expedition has reached Fashoda, the point on the River Nile about 400 miles south of Khartoum, the place where the French expedition under Capt. Marchand, repeatedly reported massacred, were said to have arrived some time ago.

British Troops Occupy Okuto.

LAGOS, West Coast of Africa, Jan. 25.—British troops have occupied Okuto, in Borgu territory. The possession of Borgu is disputed between France and Great Britain.

CAPT. BOITCHEFF MUST DIE.

Appeal from His Sentence in Bulgaria Rejected.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Bulgaria, Jan. 25.—The appeal of Capt. Boitcheff, formerly aide-de-camp to Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, from the sentence of death passed upon him in July last for the murder of Anna Szimon, together with the accompanying appeal of Boitcheff's accomplice, Novelitch, at the time of the murder Prefect of Police, has been rejected, and the original sentences of death passed upon both have been confirmed.

JOHN LAIRD DEAD.

English Shipbuilder Who Turned Out the Alabama Passes Away.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25.—John Laird, the shipbuilder of Birkenhead, is dead.

John Laird was the senior member of the firm of Laird Brothers, one of the ablest shipbuilding firms in England. The concern was established about fifty years ago by John Laird, Sr., father of the deceased, and is best known in this country in connection with the construction of the Confederate war vessel Alabama. At the time of the breaking out of our civil war, the Messrs. Laird were the foremost shipbuilders of the world, and the Alabama, which was completed in August, 1862, was the two hundred and ninetieth vessel built by them. It was known as "290" before it was christened by the Confederates. The firm was denounced bitterly by the people of the Northern States for the building of the vessel. John Laird, who has just died, and his two brothers have conducted the business during the past thirty years. He had a worldwide reputation as an expert on the construction of both merchant and naval vessels, and an immense amount of work has been done by the Lairds in recent years for the British Admiralty, including the construction of the Royal Oak and other first-class battleships, and an enormous fleet of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers. The firm constructed the steamship Columbia for the Hamburg-American Line, and the famous fleet of 25-knot vessels for the London and Northwestern Railway to cross the Irish Sea. Mr. Laird was about sixty years old.

TROOPS AGAINST DERUTIES.

M. Demblon and a Party of Socialists Try to Force an Entrance into the Chamber in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 25.—M. Demblon, the Socialist who violently attacked the President of the Chamber of Deputies on Friday last, accusing him of having received police spies at his house during the term of his Premiership, resulting in so much excitement that the Deputy was suspended and the sitting adjourned, as he refused to withdraw, entered the vestibule of the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, accompanied by a band of Socialists.

The officer in command of the Guard informed him that, in pursuance of the President's order, he could not be allowed to enter, whereupon M. Demblon raised cries of "Vive l'Armée!" "Vive la République!" A crowd collected and attempted to rush the soldiers, with the result that there was a violent scuffle, the troops withstanding the mob with fixed bayonets and a hand-to-hand fight taking place between the Socialists and Anti-Socialists.

For a time the tumult was indescribable, and a strong body of police was required to quell the disorder. Within the Chamber of Deputies the greatest excitement also prevailed. The Socialist Deputies demanded to know who was responsible for the violence of the soldiers toward the Deputies. The tumult became deafening, and the Ministers who attempted to reply were shouted down.

There was further uproar in the House when one of the Questors declared he was responsible for the presence of the troops in the Chamber, adding, as a warning to the Socialists, that he would always do his duty against them.

M. Vandervelde, Socialist, denounced President Beernaert for calling him a "fighting man," whereupon the President suspended the sitting amid great disorder. When business was resumed the President made a speech justifying the action taken against the Socialists, whereupon M. Vandervelde again rose and uttered a violent tirade against the Questors, and asked who had ordered the Socialists to be thrashed.

After further disorderly scenes, the Belgian Chamber rejected, by a vote of 86 to 29, a Socialist motion condemning the action of the officers of the House.

LIEUT. GEN. MIDDLETON DEAD.

He Commanded the Troops in Canada During the Riel Rebellion.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Dobson Middleton, Keeper of the Crown Jewels, is dead.

Sir Frederick Middleton was born Nov. 4, 1825, entered the army in 1842, and attained his Lieutenant Generalship in 1887. He was in command of forces during the Riel rebellion in the Northwest Territory of Canada in 1885, and for his services received the thanks of both Houses of the Canadian Parliament, and a grant of $20,000. He received also a distinguished service pension of £100 ($500) a year. In 1896 he was appointed Keeper of the Crown Jewels at the Tower of London.

German Editor Sent to Prison.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Herr Trojan, editor of the Kladderadatsch, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment in a fortress for lèse majesté in cartooning Emperor William.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave a dinner of some thirty covers at her home, 840 Fifth Avenue, last night. The decorations, which came from Fleischman's, were American Beauty roses.

Miss Harriette Cady gave a piano recital in the Myrtle Room of the Waldorf-Astoria at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon under fashionable patronage. She was enthusiastically congratulated on her work.

Walter Damrosch gave the second of his series of three subscription lectures on Wagner's "Parsifal," in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, yesterday afternoon. He will discuss "The Salvation" next Tuesday.

The début of Miss Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert James Adams, which took place at the home of her parents, 3 East Sixty-ninth Street, yesterday, brought together some well-known artists. Mrs. Adams and Miss Adams received from 4 to 7 P. M., assisted by Mrs. Gerrit Smith and Miss Bingham. A musicale was held at 4 P. M. David Bispham sang, Miss Julie Opp recited, and Barend van Gerbig played piano solos. Dr. Gerrit Smith also played. In the evening there was a dance for young people.

Mrs. Charles L. Wetherbee received yesterday between 4 and 7 P. M. at her home, 615 Fifth Avenue, and Mrs. Henry A. Du Pont, assisted by her daughter, Miss Louise Evelina Du Pont, gave a large reception in the Buckingham Hotel. Mrs. John M. Bowers and Miss Mary Stewart Bowers gave the last of their Tuesday receptions in January at their home, 7 West Twenty-first Street, and Mrs. Charles Phelps and Miss Ethel Phelps of 22 East Thirty-second Street, who will also receive next Tuesday, were at home between 3 and 6 P. M.

The second of Mrs. Frederic De Coppet's farewell receptions at the Hanover, 7 East Fifteenth Street, where she is staying, was canceled yesterday on account of the sudden illness of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Ernest H. De Coppet, who was to have received with her. Mrs. Frederic De Coppet had sent out 400 invitations for the affair, which was to have given her friends an opportunity to wish her bon voyage before her proposed departure for Constantinople this week. Her daughter-in-law, who had given a dinner party on Monday night, was taken very ill early yesterday morning, and the reception was out of the question. Mrs. Frederic De Coppet sent back her steamer tickets, and will not leave for Constantinople this Winter.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Frederick Warde will probably go into vaudeville in the near future.

The new musical farce "O, Susannah" is being rehearsed daily at the Garrick Theatre under the direction of Joseph Humphreys.

Lillian Carllsmith, the contralto of Sousa's "Bride Elect" company, will be seen in this city next season as a star on her own account, appearing in a new romantic opera which has been written for her.

The new proprietors of the Manhattan Theatre, William A. Brady and Florenz Ziegfeld, will take possession after Saturday night's performance of "The Ballet Girl." This play will remain until Feb. 7, when "Way Down East" will be presented.

Manager Andrew McCormick has arranged for a special matinée performance on Feb. 2, at the Hyperion Theatre, in New Haven, of "The Highwayman." The company will leave Wednesday morning on a special train, and return to the city in time to give the evening performance.

Manager Augustus Pitou is arranging a special matinée performance for the benefit of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart. It will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Thursday, Feb. 10, when many of the strongest attractions then playing in the city will present acts from their plays.

Dan Daly's testimonial performance of "The Telephone Girl" at the Casino yesterday was successful in every detail. The theatre was fairly well crowded, and the receipts netted the comedian $3,149. Late subscriptions included a check from Joseph Jefferson for $100. Mr. Daly will probably resume his engagement with "The Belle of New York" company Monday night in St. Louis.

Pauline Hall denies the published report that she intends to renounce vaudeville for comic opera. Her engagement with the Castle Square Opera Company is limited to the New York and Philadelphia presentations of "Erminie." The opera company has simply engaged Miss Hall for three weeks, and upon the termination of this engagement she will resume her variety theatre engagement.

Leon Jancey of the Odéon Theatre, Paris, and also an officer of the Academie, will give the first of his two entertainments on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock at Sherry's. There will be recitations from Victor Hugo's "Hernani," and "Ruy Blas," and also from poems by Armande Silvestre, François Coppée, Theodore de Banville, and Alfred de Musset. The affair will be under the patronage of Perry Belmont, Joseph H. Choate, Justice George C. Barrett, and T. Chartran. M. Jancey will be assisted by William C. Carl, the organist.

National Stock Growers' Convention.

DENVER, Jan. 25.—The first session of the National Stockgrowers' Convention was held to-day. There were present about 1,000 delegates, representing twenty-one States and Territories of the West, Northwest, and Southwest.

Gov. Adams welcomed the delegates in the name of the State. He predicted a prosperous future for the stockgrowing industry. He urged the cattlemen and the sheep men to get together and adjust their differences.

John W. Springer of Texas was elected temporary Chairman.

SOME NOTABLE WEDDINGS

Miss Laura Duane Ireland Is Married to Louis H. Junod.

DR. D. P. MORGAN OFFICIATES

The Ceremony Performed in the Church of the Heavenly Rest—The Couple Going to Bermuda—Other Marriages of Interest.

The wedding of Miss Laura Duane Ireland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Ireland, and Louis H. Junod took place yesterday at 8:30 P. M. in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, in Fifth Avenue, near Forty-fifth Street, to which 2,000 guests had been invited. The rector, the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, officiated.

Christmas greens and palms were used in the church decorations, and roses were banked on either side of the altar. The maid of honor and the eight bridesmaids came out of the door at the right of the chancel and passed down to the rear of the church to meet the bride, the organ playing the march from "Aida" meanwhile, before the ceremony. The "Lohengrin" wedding march was then played as the bridal procession advanced toward the altar, headed by the ushers, Edward Yarnell of Philadelphia, Charles T. Matthews, Adolph Muller-Ury, Edmund Robert, Eugene Southack, John J. Hubbell, Reginald E. Bonner, and Robert Livingston Ireland, the bride's brother.

The bridesmaids, who followed, wearing turquois blue corded silk, and in their hair feathers of the same hue, and carrying American Beauty roses, tied with turquois blue ribbon, were Miss Julia Livingston Delafield, Miss Helen Gallatin, Miss Mary Hopeton Drake, Miss Edith Seymour Johnson, Miss Cornelia Delafield Clarkson, Miss May Beekman, Miss Marie Seymour Eddy, and Miss Agnes Barney. Next came the maid of honor, the bride's sister, Miss Adelia Avena Ireland, who walked alone, gowned in white corded silk, trimmed with American Beauty roses. Her headdress was of white feathers.

The bride, who followed on her father's arm, wore white ivory satin and point lace, and carried white bride roses and lilies of the valley. Her point lace veil was fastened with orange blossoms. She wore no jewelry.

At the chancel steps the bride met the bridegroom, attended by Andrew Wheeler, Jr., of Philadelphia, his best man. There the first part of the ceremony was performed. It was concluded at the chancel proper. The bridal procession passed out of the church to the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

Lander's Orchestra furnished the music for the wedding reception which followed, between 9 P. M. and midnight, at the home of the bride's parents, 15 East Forty-seventh Street.

Mr. Junod is an importer, a member of the New York Athletic Club, and gave his bachelor dinner on Saturday night, at the Hotel Martin. In anticipation of the wedding, the bride has been the guest of honor at luncheons given by Miss Eddy, Miss Beekman, Miss Drake, and Miss Johnson, and by Mr. Hubbell, in this city, as well as one by Mr. Wheeler, (the brother of the well-known college football players of that name,) in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Junod will sail on Saturday for Bermuda, to be gone three weeks. On their return they will live at the Murray Hill Hotel until early June, when they will leave the city to spend three or four months in Switzerland. Mr. Junod is a native of Neufchâtel, Switzerland.

Hall—Parker.

KINGSTON, Jan. 25.—At high noon to-day the marriage of Miss Bertha Parker, daughter of Chief Judge and Mrs. Alton B. Parker of this city, to the Rev. Charles Mercer Hall, the rector of the Church of the Holy Cross, was solemnized. Long before the hour set for the ceremony the streets about the church were thronged with people and a cordon of police had difficulty keeping a passage clear for the guests and bridal party. The church was beautifully decorated and the sanctuary was a brillant scene, the hangings of red and white and lattice work of smilax forming a background to the handsome altar, which was ablaze with many lighted tapers. The nuptial knot was tied by Bishop Doane of Albany. The nuptial mass was celebrated at an early hour by the Rev. John Hardenbrook Townsend, rector of the Church of the Ascension, Atlantic City, N. J.

The maid of honor was Miss Mercy Burgess Dawes, the five-year-old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. S. Lyman Dawes of Albany, a cousin of the bride. Ezra Hasbrouck Fitch of this city acted as best man and the ushers were Everett Fowler, Henry Floy Osterhoudt, and John D. Schoonmaker of Kingston, Fred P. Parker of New York, John M. Schoonmaker of Accord, and Joseph B. Sheffield of Saugerties. Among the distinguished guests who witnessed the ceremony were ex-Senator David B. Hill and Mrs. Daniel Manning of Albany, ex-Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. William F. Sheehan of New York, Mr. and Mrs. William C. De Witt of Brooklyn, Justice Patterson and Justice Ramsey of the Appellate Division, First Department; Archdeacon Thomas of Highland Falls, Thomas E. Benedict of Ellenville, Mrs. George W. Dillingham and the Misses Dillingham of Summit, N. J., William Noble Hall, Herbert Alexander Hall, and Miss Hall of Camden, N. J., the Rev. George C. Betts of Goshen, Mrs. John B. Parker and Miss Parker of Cortland, N. Y. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the residence of Chief Judge Parker on Pearl Street.

Benedict—Schellenberg.

At the Pouch Mansion, in Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, Miss Carrie Schellenberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Schellenberg of 220 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, was married last night to Abram Z. Benedict of Jersey City. The Rev. Mr. Taubenhause of the Keap Street Synagogue performed the ceremony. Miss Mildred Goldstein, niece of the bride, and Blanche Siegle, niece of the bridegroom, served as flower girls, and Bertrand C. Schellenberg and Arthur Goldstein were ribbon bearers. Charles B. Schellenberg was best man. The ushers were C. H. Baum, J. E. Bernstein, Julius Schellenberg, Moses Schellenberg, James Benedict, and Herman Benedict. A reception followed the ceremony.

Flannery—Herring.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 25.—The wedding of Miss Pansie Jeanne Herring, daughter of Charles H. Herring, to Francis Hastings Flannery was solemnized this evening at 7 o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church by the Rev. C. E. Herring, brother of the bride.

Revolution's Daughters Meet.

The Knickerbocker Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution celebrated the first anniversary of its formation at the headquarters, 226 West Fifty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon. The Regent, Mrs. Richard Henry Greene, presided. She will go ex-officio as a delegate to the Continental Congress, which meets on Washington's Birthday in Washington. The other delegates, selected yesterday, are Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck and Miss Elizabeth Faulkner. Miss Mary F. Perrin, Mrs. Baruch, and Miss Edna Greene were chosen alternates. Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, Regent of the Daughters for the State of New York, was the guest of honor, and delivered an effective impromptu address. Miss Milne recited in honor of the anniversary. Mr. Watrous sang, and Mrs. William H. Nesbit gave piano selections.

Mrs. J. A. Burden's Dinner Dance.

Mrs. James A. Burden, Sr., gave a dinner dance for her niece, Miss Ethel Irvin, last night. The dinner, which was served about 8 P. M., was for about thirty people. Most of the guests were members of the younger set. The table was set with a large silver candelabrum in the centre, and the general floral decorations were in white and green.

Trenton Girls Get More Pay.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—Samuel K. Wilson, the owner of several mills here, made a visit to one of his factories yesterday afternoon. A committee of girls seized the opportunity to ask for an increase of wages. Mr. Wilson gladdened their hearts by granting 10 per cent. increase, to commence at once.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Austin Hall.

Austin Hall died suddenly at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in his home, at the Boulevard and One Hundred and Eighth Street. He was seventy-six years old. Mr. Hall had lived in this city all his life, and was very well known among real estate speculators. When his father, Asa Hall, died, he became the executor of the estate, which was quite a large one. By his skillful management it has increased greatly in value. He was considered a recluse. He belonged to no societies or clubs, and had few associates. He never invested in any land but that on Manhattan Island. In fact, he prided himself on showing his loyalty to the island in this way.

Years before most real estate speculators dared to buy land as far up as the upper part of Harlem, he invested in lots there, and profited greatly. It was over half a century ago that he bought as an investment the lot in One Hundred and Eighth Street, where years later he built the house he had occupied ever since. He was married, but had no children. He is survived by his widow, two brothers—George C. and Asa Hall—and two sisters—Mrs. Bathsheba Whyte and Mrs. Harriet S. Armstrong.

Oliver Blackburn Shallenberger.

Oliver Blackburn Shallenberger, who died at Colorado Springs on Sunday, was a graduate of the United States Naval Academy and an electrician of considerable fame. He was only thirty-eight years of age, but was widely known in the electrical world because of his research and the inventions which bear his name. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1881. He was present at the bombardment of Alexandria, and resigned from the navy in 1883 to pursue his studies in electricity.

He became associated with the Westinghouse Company, and was its chief electrician. The most important of his many inventions is the metre which has been adopted by the Government Board of Trade of Great Britain as the official standard of accuracy. His health began to fail in 1891, and from that time he devoted his time so far as he was able to electrical experiments at his laboratory at Rochester, Penn., where he was born. A widow and two children survive him.

Gustave B. Calman.

Gustave B. Calman, well known in commercial circles in this city, died at his home, 127 West Eighty-first Street, last night. He had been ill for many weeks. Mr. Calman was thirty years old. He was interested in the manufacture of glue, and was part owner of a large business in this line at 299 Pearl Street. With several brothers he was also identified with the varnish trade. He leaves a wife, Mrs. Alice D. Calman, and several children. The funeral will take place from the residence at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Obituary Notes.

Col. FREDERICK H. ARLDRICK, owner of a business college at Dover, N. J., died yesterday, aged fifty years. Col. Arldrick was formerly a well-known business man at Phillipsburg.

CARL W. BELZER, Professor of Latin in the University of Colorado, died yesterday. Dr. Belzer was a graduate of the University of Michigan, where in later years he occupied the chair of German. He also served as Latin instructor at Mount Morris College, Ill., and later in the same capacity at Carthage, Ill. He was called to the University of Colorado in 1893.

CHARLES F. REED, one of the most prominent men in California's history, died yesterday in Auburn, Cal., where he had resided since May, 1849. He was prominent politically, and at one time was the wheat king of California, but retired from the Stock Board when he lost a million in the wheat deal of 1885. After that he gave his exclusive attention to mining.

EXCITEMENT IN BROADWAY.

Cab Overturned in a Crush—Driver Escapes and Causes an Arrest.

A collision in Broadway about 11 o'clock last night, in which J. H. Crowley, a cab driver, was thrown from his seat, his cab overturned, and he narrowly escaped injury, created a ripple of excitement near Fortieth Street.

The street was crowded with carriages. The play at the Empire Theatre had just ended, and the usual number of carriages, together with those conveying guests to the Old Guard ball, caused a jam of vehicles. In the crush Crowley's cab and a private conveyance, in which were John N. Dillon of the Hotel Jefferson and George D. Russell of the Continental Brewery, came together with a crash. The impact threw Crowley to the pavement in front of a team headed for Fortieth Street. Two policemen, seeing Crowley's danger, sprang forward and pulled him away barely in time to save him from being run over. Several horses took fright, and two or three runaways were narrowly averted.

The driver of the carriage, J. Driscoll, was arrested on Crowley's complaint and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station. Mr. Russell gave bonds for his appearance, and the party then drove away. The carriage was righted, only slightly damaged.

ALARM CLOCKS AT HARVARD.

Prof. Wendell's Lecture in the Fogg Art Museum Interrupted.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 25.—Prof. Barrett Wendell had just begun his closing lecture in the Fogg Art Museum to-day when an alarm clock began to ring. After it ceased Prof. Wendell continued, only to be again interrupted by another alarm clock and the titter of 400 students. Then the alarm of a third clock went off, and with this the professor picked up his hat and hastily left the room.

As the students filed out, Prof. Wendell sprung a surprise by capturing the three who carried alarm clocks and he hurled the clocks against the stone foundation of the building, breaking them to pieces.

ALABAMA COTTON MILL RUNNING

The Indian Head at Cordova Has Coal Veins at Its Very Door.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 25.—The Indian Head Cotton Mill, at Cordova, commenced operations yesterday afternoon. The mill was built by Arthur Amory and his associates of Boston at a cost of $600,000. It has 25,000 spindles, 1,000 looms, a yearly capacity of 10,000 bales of cotton and will employ 1,000 hands.

The builders had a gift of 600 acres of land on which, besides the mills, are 300 operatives' houses, an electric light plant, and water works.

Coal veins open at the very door of the engine room, rendering the cost of fuel almost nominal, a condition enjoyed by no other cotton mill in the world. The Southern and Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroads traverse the properties. The output, a heavy sheeting, has already been engaged for a number of years by brokers in China, and will be shipped exclusively to that country.

AMATEUR MUSICAL CLUBS' ROW.

Mrs. President Sutro's Report Tabled at the Convention in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—There was an exciting time to-day at the annual convention of the Federation of Amateur Musical Clubs, and Mrs. President Theodore Sutro of New York was interrupted in the reading of her report. The report was ordered tabled, to be considered to-morrow. It all came about when Mrs. Sutro alluded to Mrs. Theodore Thomas's characterization of the use of her name by the federation as "fraudulent."

Mrs. Sutro spoke with feeling of Mrs. Thomas's printed repudiation of the federation and the use of an objectionable word as a reflection on her, but Mrs. Thomas's friends side-tracked the President's report. Mrs. Thomas has said that two official circulars were sent out carrying her name as Chairman of the Executive Committee, when she has expressly refused permission to the federation to make this use of it. It is said that she is a candidate for the Presidency against Mrs. Sutro.

"Quo Vadis."

Read what is said about it by HARRY THURSTON PECK, Professor of Latin in Columbia College, in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, of Saturday, Jan. 29, published by THE NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

A CHICAGO CHINAMAN.

Studying in Rush Medical College and Living Like a Christian.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Harry Dolt of 221 West Madison Street will be the first Chinaman to be graduated from Rush Medical College. He was able to pass, with honors, a rigid examination upon entering the college.

He has a Chinese wife, who, he says, is a Christian with large feet.

He lives in American style, and has two children, which have been baptised. Mrs. Dolt is a fine musician.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pearls and all kinds of precious Stones, of the best quality only. Prices low as anywhere, here or abroad. HOWARD & CO., 264 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dorflinger's American Cut Glass. Everything in fine glass for the table. Beautiful pieces for gifts. 915 BROADWAY AND 38 MURRAY ST., N. Y.

CARL H. SCHULTZ'S Lithia Water. Lithia-Vichy. Lithia-Carlsbad contain more lithium carbonate than any natural lithia water.

E. & W. "Topeka." E. & W.
A round end, high-banded collar.

MARRIED.

JUNOD—IRELAND.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 25, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by the Rev. Parker D. Morgan, D. D., Laura Duane Ireland, daughter of John B. Ireland, to Louis Henri Junod of Neuchatel, Switzerland.

DIED.

CALMAN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 25, after a lingering illness, Gustave B. Calman, beloved husband of Alice D. Calman, in the 38th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 127 West 81st St., on Thursday morning, Jan. 27, at 9 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

HALL.—On Tuesday, Jan. 25, at his late residence, West 108th St. and Boulevard, Austin Hall, in his 76th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LABAREE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 25, after a short illness, Huldah L. Labaree, in her 64th year.

Funeral at the residence of her nephew, Joseph H. Labaree, 62 West 85th St., on Thursday morning, 27th inst., at 10:30. Interment at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

POST.—Monday evening, Jan. 24, at 164 St. James's Place, Brooklyn, Esther Hays, daughter of the late Samuel L. and Esther H. Post.

Funeral services will be held at Calvary Baptist Church, 57th St., near 6th Av., N. Y., on Thursday morning, Jan. 27, at 10:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

STEWART.—At Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, on Jan. 24, Ann Stewart, daughter of Charles P. and Helen Stewart.

Funeral from St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, on Thursday, Jan. 27, at 11 A. M. Carriages at Syosset on arrival of 9 A. M. train from Long Island City.

WILLARD.—In this city, suddenly, Monday, Jan. 24, Charles Erastus Willard.

Funeral services at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, Jan. 26.

A.—The Kensico Cemetery.—Private station Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d St.

DEATHS REPORTED JAN. 25.

**Manhattan and

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
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Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad Street, New York City.
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"ODD LOT" DEPARTMENT.
Fractional lots of the active stocks bought and sold on the
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at the "market price" of 100 share lots, either for cash or on margin.
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NORTON & TUNSTALL,
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Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, COTTON AND GRAIN.
Market letter furnished on application

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
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87 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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J. S. STANTON,
DEALER IN
THE BEST INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES,
16 and 18 Broad St., New York.
Telephone, Cortlandt 2487.

FINANCIAL.

Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway Company.

The undersigned have sold the trust certificates of the Manhattan Trust Company issued on deposit of bonds of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway Company, held by them severally for 80 per cent. of the par value thereof under an arrangement by which any holder of such certificates, may obtain the same price therefor, viz.: 80 per cent., by presenting the same with due transfer and power to transfer on the books to J. P. Morgan & Company, at their office, corner Wall and Broad Streets, New York, within fifteen days from the date hereof.
New York, January 24, 1898.
MORTON S. PATON,
JAMES D. SMITH & CO.,
W. A. & A. M. WHITE,
H. O. ARMOUR.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
95 GRESHAM ST., LONDON, E. C.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000.
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $200,000
Authorized to act as Trustee, Guardian, Assignee and Fiscal Agent.
All conservative trust company business accepted.
W. L. TRENHOLM, President.
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, Vice-President.
ROLAND R. CONKLIN, Vice-President. E. J. CHAPPELL, London Treasurer.
S. R. HARBERT, London Secretary. S. L. CONKLIN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BEAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

WANTED—IN A BANKING FIRM, AN EXPERIENCED CASHIER; APPLICANTS MUST FURNISH THE HIGHEST REFERENCES. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 1193.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

In many ways yesterday the security market showed improvement. Its volume of business extended, transactions were well distributed, and strength was manifest throughout the list. Net changes for the day showed advances uniformly, and many stocks rose a full point or more.

***

The most notable movement of the day was in the Vanderbilt stocks. Canada Southern, Lake Shore, and Northwest rose nearly 2 points apiece, while Michigan Central advanced 2 points and New York Central over 3. In the Cuban sensationalism of Monday New York Central was made to sell down to 112½; yesterday it rose to 116⅛, and closed at its top price. Practically nothing is heard in Wall Street to explain this strength; but the opinion is held is high circles that something quite out of the ordinary must be progressing in New York Central affairs not yet surmised by the outside public. It is certain that the stock market could not have better leadership than that of such a security.

***

The Northern Pacific stocks and the Oregon issues were all conspicuously strong yesterday, recovering the declines forced in the professional smash of Monday. There is no abatement in the confidence of Northern Pacific insiders. They enthusiastically insist that Wall Street as yet has only a faint suspicion of what wonders are being worked in Klondike territory.

***

The local traction stocks showed firmness and Manhattan was largely traded in, but nothing of special consequence developed in that quarter, though many professional traders on the Stock Exchange are resorting to urgent manipulative methods upon both the bull and the bear side.

***

Anthracite coal shares, though not largely traded in, were strong, Reading advancing fractionally, while Delaware and Hudson and Jersey Central gained a point or more apiece. Wall Street interests, believing in the certainty of coal trade improvement, are as confident as ever, and they predict that it will soon be clearly shown that there is business harmony in every important part of the trade; 1898, they say, will not be a cut-rate year.

***

Business news generally is encouraging. This is true of reports coming from practically every section of the country.

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Government bonds were quiet. There were no sales.

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In State bonds, $19,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 70⅝@70½@70⅝.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Spirits Mfg.	1	Michigan Central	2
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1½	Missouri Pacific	1
Am. Sugar Refs.	1½	Mo., K. & Texas pf.	1⅜
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1½	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Tobacco	1½	National Lead	⅞
A., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	New Cent. Coal	⅓
Brook. Rapid Trans.	⅛	N. J. Central	1
Canada Southern	1⅜	N. Y. Central	3¼
Canadian Pacific	¾	N.Y.,C. & St.L. 2d pf.	1
Capital Traction	⅝	Nort. & West. pf.	½
Chi., St. L. & L. pf.	½	North Amer.	½
Chi. & East Ill.	½	Northern Pacific	1⅞
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	2	Northern Pacific pf.	2
Chi. & Northwest	1⅞	Ontario & Western	1¾
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1⅜	Or. Imp., 5th in. pd.	1⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅜	Or. R. R. & Nav.	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅝	Pennsylvania R. R.	1½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	½	Peop. Gas, Chicago	¾
Cleve., Lor. & W.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Consolidated Ice	1½	Pullman Car	½
Consolidated Gas	3½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Delaware & Hudson	1¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	½	St. Paul & Omaha	1⅝
General Electric	¾	Southern Pacific	½
Hawaiian Sugar	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅞
Illinois Central	⅞	Texas Pacific	⅝
Lake Shore	1½	Un. Pac., all in. pd.	½
Louis. & Nash.	¾	U. P., D. & G., i. r.	¾
Manhattan Con.	⅞	Wabash pf.	½
Met. Street Ry.	1⅛	West. Un. Tel.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Brook. Un. Gas	½	Lake E. & W. pf.	1¼
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1½	Minnesota Iron	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	⅝	National Lead pf.	¾
Col. & H. Coal, all in. pd.	1⅝	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	½
Laclede Gas	½	Third Av. R. R.	3

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Spirits 6s	1	Kan. Pac. con., t r.	1
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 5s	2½	Oreg. Imp. con. 5s, 5th pd.	2½
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s, $45 pd.	1⅛	U.P., D. & G. 1st r.	1½
Kan. Pac., Den. Div., ex m. c.	3	West. N.Y. & P. in.	1¼
		Wisc. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & N. W. con. 7s	1	Wabash deb. B.	1
Clev. & Can. 1st, t. r.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $150,369,514; balances, $9,333,427; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $847,165.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅝@2¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was very dull and firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days, and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¼@$4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84⅝@$4.84¾ for demand, $4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.81¾@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95@95 1-16, and guilders at 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60@70c premium. Boston—Par to 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½@20c premium; telegraph, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56½@57½. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 28⅛d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,039.40 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Argentum Juniata sold at .21, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.25, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 100 Kingston and Pembroke at .21, 1,000 Pharmacist at .08, seller 10; 500 Potosi at .38. On the Mining Exchange, 3,000 shares of Alamo sold at .03@.03¼, 3,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10@.10½, 210,000 Cannon Ball at .003½@.004½, buyer 30@.003½; 2,300 Elkton at .86@.87@.86, seller 30; 45,000 Gold Magnet at .009½@.01@.009⅞; 500 Golden Fleece at .51@.51¼, 4,000 Isabella at .31½, seller 3; 16,000 Jefferson at .03¾@.04¼@.04, buyer 30; 400 Lillie at .67¼@67½; 800 Mollie Gibson at .19½@.19¾, 6,000 Pilgrim at .004⅞@.005, 500 Portland at .80@.80¼, 200 St. F. Cariboo at 2.62½@2.75, 215,000 Sentinel at .004, seller 30@.004¼@.003, seller 30@.004 cash; 16,000 Tamarack at .007½, seller 10@.007; 7,000 Union at .14, seller .10@.15, buyer 30, and 100 Yukon at .10.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced: New York Central, 1⅝, to 118; Canadian Pacific ⅞, to 92¼; St. Paul ⅝, to 96¾; Illinois Central ¾, to 109¾; Louisville and Nashville ¾, to 57¼; Pennsylvania ¼, to 59½; Atchison ⅛, to 12⅝, and Reading ⅛, to 11. Declined—Erie first preferred ⅝, to 37¾; British consols advanced ⅛, to 112 11-16 for money, and 1-16, to 112⅝ for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 20c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 160.80.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand increased 32,160,000 marks; Treasury notes increased 1,440,000 marks; "other" securities decreased 18,280,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 55,620,000 marks.

BULL PLANS ABANDONED?

Mr. Thomas H. Bolmer of the Stock Exchange house of Prince & Whitely, in a talk with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, expressed himself as rather inclined to expect no further advances in stock market prices at the moment. Mr. Bolmer said:

"It looks very much to me as though the speculative leaders of the stock market and the larger interests which were recently active on the bull side have temporarily abandoned their plans for another campaign such as we had last Summer. I think they have postponed for a time their scheme for getting up general bullish enthusiasm among outsiders.

"The Cuban question and the silver scarecrow have very naturally hurt speculative sentiment. With uncertainties such as these hanging over the market it would be very difficult to work up the same sort of bullish enthusiasm that we had in Wall Street last Summer, and in my opinion it has been the appreciation of this which has caused the larger speculative factors to delay their plans.

"For some little time I do not look for much activity in the Street. At the moment there is no new factor to give the market fresh impetus, and we may have sagging prices for a time. I do not think that stocks will score any declines of consequence, but in view of the uncertainties which are affecting Wall Street sentiment, it may prove wisest to wait for a while before taking on a line of long stocks.

"Beyond the temporary disturbances, all of which have to do with Congress, there is nothing whatever the matter with the situation. General trade is steadily improving, and the earnings of the railroads give evidence of the great improvement in that particular department of business in which Wall Street is most interested. Underlying conditions are unquestionably good. Temporarily Wall Street prices may sag, but any movement of that kind can be but temporary."

VANDERBILT STOCKS HIGHER.

The Vanderbilt stocks were the most conspicuous issues in yesterday's market. All of them showed notable strength, and there were many indications that the buying of them was largely for inside interests.

New York Central was the most conspicuous of the group. It was more largely traded in than any stock on the list, over 42,000 shares changing hands. The stock gained 3¼ points for the day, closing at its highest price, 116⅛. Vanderbilt houses were heavy purchasers, and many professional room traders were also active in the same direction.

None of the other Vanderbilt stocks showed very much activity, but all of them scored substantial advances for the day, and in nearly every case the best price was made at the close. Michigan Central made a gain of 2 points, and Canada Southern, Three C's, Lake Shore, Northwest, and Omaha all made advances of more than 1 point. It was a noteworthy fact that in the case of New York Central, the London selling had practically no effect upon the stock.

Ontario and Western, which, according to the gossip of the Street, is now a Vanderbilt stock, and is to be absorbed by the New York Central, was unusually active and strong. On transactions of over 15,000 shares the stock gained nearly 2 points for the day.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BUOYANT.

The Northern Pacifics and the other stocks of the Klondike group were notably strong yesterday. Northern Pacific preferred, on transactions of about 25,000 shares, made a net advance of 2 points, selling up to and closing at 64⅜. Northern Pacific common, on a smaller volume of trading, made a gain almost as large. Some of the traders who during the past few days have been selling Northern Pacific short became nervous over the firmness which the stocks showed, and started to cover yesterday. Inside interests and several of the larger commission houses were also large purchasers.

THE LOCAL RAILWAY STOCKS.

Metropolitan Street Railway sold yesterday above 146. The stock was not very active, but all day it continued to show remarkable buoyancy. Manhattan Elevated was also notably firm, between 116 and 117. During the day it sold as high as 118, and closed fractionally below that price, with a gain of nearly 1 point. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, on transactions of about 6,000 shares, fluctuated within fractional limits, and closed within a fraction of 40. Third Avenue Railroad, after selling as high as 183, dropped back again, and closed with a fractional net loss.

A WAIL FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Says The Philadelphia Inquirer:

"The removal of the Lehigh Valley Railroad offices from Philadelphia to New York may be traced back directly to the custom of sending Philadelphia capital to New York for deposit. The presence of capital and the investing of it develops financial leaders. With capital and financial leaders Philadelphia and not New York would have controlled the Lehigh Valley Road. The removal of the company's offices is only an indication of much more serious losses to this city involved in the failure of Philadelphia capital to assert itself.

"When the Reading and Lehigh Valley Roads could no longer take care of themselves Philadelphia capital should have been in a position to take care of them. What Pierpont Morgan finds profitable to do Philadelphia capitalists should find profitable. If in the future disaster should overtake the Pennsylvania Railroad, there is nobody in Philadelphia trained in financial leadership to prevent it. In this respect we are like China, a big jellyfish, that any audacious and aggressive power can rob with impunity.

"The way to acquire financial leaders is to begin by bringing the bank deposits home."

CONSOLIDATED GAS STRONG.

Consolidated Gas made another jump yesterday, selling up to 195¼, and closing at 193½, with a gain of 3½ points. About 10,000 shares of the stock changed hands. Houses who have been steady purchasers of the stock for some time past started the buying yesterday, and other commission houses, following this lead, carried the stock up. There was no news regarding the property, except the repeated rumors of coming Albany developments, which are to speedily bring about consolidation of the New York gas properties.

BOSTON BEARISHNESS.

The Boston Herald, with characteristic bearishness, thus discusses the financial outlook:

"Sentiment is less bullish than it has been, owing to the discovery that the Congressional leopard still has spots, and that the pathway to reform in currency matters is hedged about with exceeding difficulties; also to that other discovery that the jingo element still exists, and that 'Cuba libre' is still a rallying cry on the floor of the House. There is yet a third discovery, that the Fall campaign of 1898 has already begun and that the play of politics will occupy the stage of the National theatre until the regular season closes. If these discoveries are reliable, and they will scarcely be questioned, the stock market will need to look elsewhere than to Washington for encouraging factors.

"If currency reform must await another Presidential campaign, it goes without saying that Europe will continue to restrict its investments in the United States. It is not essential to rising prices that Europe should become an investor, but it does follow that an American movement in American stocks cannot hope to attain old-time dimensions without so important a buyer. Then there is the chance of an Oriental war, and more than the usual chance. If England goes to war, gold will be wanted, and will be obtained in other ways and by the conversion of securities into the metal, to be expended in buying Government bonds. The contention that Europe has few more American securities to sell is an undoubted mistake. Her holdings of these securities are less than formerly, but very large still. The war prospect is not an immediate one, yet one to enter calculations on the market's future.

"Here is another thought. It is noticed that the banks are selling Government bonds and reducing circulation. Sellers are, no doubt, influenced by the high price of these bonds and the low price of money, which reduce the profits on circulation. It may possibly be apparent to the banks that no currency laws of consequence are likely to be passed, and that old and unsatisfactory conditions will run on. This is a deterrent force in speculation, and, added to other factors, makes it probable that the stock market has passed the high point of activity until the Spring rise shall come."

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in January showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$10,675
Canadian Pacific	81,000
Denver and Rio Grande	30,000
International Great Northern	3,893
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf	40,206
Kansas City Suburban Belt	1,888
Mexican Central	14,806
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	7,841
Pittsburg and Western	7,471
Rio Grande Western	13,650
Toledo and Ohio Central	588
Wabash	17,821

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Likelihood of long-standing controversy between Pennsylvania Railroad and Baltimore and Ohio regarding differential rates being submitted to arbitration.

Denial by Commissioner George R. Blanchard that east-bound rates from Chicago are being cut by lines of the Joint Traffic Association.

Increase of $1,200,000 in value of domestic exports from Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and an increase of $3,000,000 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Meeting of manufacturers interested in the formation of a paper trust. New concern expected to be incorporated as the International Paper Company, before the end of the week.

Incorporation at Albany of the King's Bridge Railway Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, to operate a railroad eight and three-fifths miles long.

Increase of $69,575 in surplus reserve as shown by statement of outside banks.

Report that the Minnesota Iron Company will probably decide in favor of a resumption of dividends on July 1, confirmed by a Director of the company.

Introduction of a bill in the State Senate to extend the time for five years for the completion of railroads in receivers' hands.

Appointment of a committee at Manhattan Elevated meeting to act in conjunction with Mr. Gould and draft a formal and specific statement to the Rapid Transit Commission as to the extensions and improvements proposed to be made by the company.

Southern dispatches stating that arrangements have been practically completed for the erection of a one-million-dollar steel plant at Birmingham, Ala., by an English syndicate.

Belleville and Southern Illinois certificates and St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute certificates of stock to be stricken from Stock Exchange lists to-day, having been exchanged for Illinois Central, St. Louis Division, 3 per cent. bonds.

Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf expected to have outlets both to Chicago and St. Paul, reaching the first-named city by way of the Burlington, and the latter over the Chicago Great Western.

Plan of reorganization for Philadelphia, Reading and New England likely to be made public in a few days.

Reports from Chicago that transcontinental freight rates have gone to pieces. Southern Pacific accused of bringing about this condition of affairs through cutting of rates.

Eastern syndicate said to have decided to take full issue of $4,000,000 bonds of the Northwestern "L" of Chicago.

Second Avenue Railroad and Third National Bank stocks stricken from Stock Exchange list of securities dealt in.

Making-up day in fortnightly settlement in London. Money easier than at any similar time for several months. Carrying rate on American shares 3⅛@3¾, against 3½@4 per cent. two weeks ago.

Statement by a Director of the Consolidated Ice Company that a dividend of 1½ per cent. will be declared to-day on company's common stock.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $10,797,269, against $9,569,867 in the preceding week and $7,781,614 in the corresponding week of last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, $28,356,627, against $25,666,467 in the corresponding period last year.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$240,112,490
Gold reserve	163,483,566
Net silver	18,101,278
United States notes in Treasury	27,188,510
Treasury notes of 1890	2,980,994
Total receipts this day	905,728
Total receipts this month	31,985,438
Total receipts this year	239,746,012
Total expenditures this day	994,000
Total expenditures this month	31,225,000
Total expenditures this year	239,429,211
Deposits in National banks	47,842,762
National bank notes received for redemption	351,649
Government receipts from internal revenue	237,889
Customs	648,101
Miscellaneous	19,736
Expenditures	994,000

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	340	Mech. & Traders'	110
Central National	160	National Union	226
Chatham	290	New Amsterdam	230
Columbia	150	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Commerce	207	Phenix	90
Continental	127	Seaboard National	174
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Seventh National	105
Garfield National	700	Tradesmen's	105
German-American	115	West Side	275
Importers & T'd'rs'	525	Western National	155
Lincoln National	775		

There was a sale of 5 shares of America at 350.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Pullman Palace Car Company's quarterly dividend of $2 per share out of the net earnings recently declared will be paid on Feb. 15.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Further heavy buying orders in Forty-second Street stock was the feature of the dealings in tractions yesterday in the outside security market. It rose to 70, with very few sales, while the seconds remained steady around 95. In the ferry list Hoboken was in demand at 93, which is close to the record price. Transactions in the out-of-town gas securities were almost entirely confined to Buffalo first 5s, which closed at about 95 and interest, there being numerous orders to buy at 94. The stock did not sympathize with this rise in bonds, but was strong around 28. Strength was observable in the Central Union bonds also, and additional gains were made by Standard Gas common and preferred on limited transactions in both.

Among the industrials Lorillard preferred was in demand, ex dividend, and closed at 115 bid. There was weakness in Malt preferred, and this was decidedly noticeable in the early dealings in Glucose preferred, few buying orders being in sight. Pennsylvania Coal closed in good demand at 352, about the top record price. Standard Oil recovered from its weakness of Monday and closed quiet around 391. There was a fractional gain in Wagner Palace Car, with sales at 58.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	203	204
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	89
Brooklyn Elevated trust receipts	5¼	5½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79	80
Buffalo Street Railway cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	44	46
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	69	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	94	95
Kings County Elevated	2¾	3½
Kings County Traction	48	51
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	103	105
New Orleans Traction common	2¾	4
New Orleans Traction pf	12	18
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108¼	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div	179	183
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	110	112
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95	97

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	93	94
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 6s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	77
Union Ferry	65	66
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	91	92
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex interest	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	89	92
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	57
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	52	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	71

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo, (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	94½	95
Buffalo, (N. Y.) stock	26	28
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	104½
Columbus Gas	89	91
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102¾	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex dividend	75	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wis.) stock	63	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98½	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	87	89
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	148	152
Standard Gas, New York pf.	162	169
Standard Gas, New York 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18¼	19½
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	84½	86
Western Gas Company bonds	103	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	36	39
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps Shipyard stock	55	65
Glucose common	34½	35½
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	92¾	93¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	8	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	95
Lorillard Company pf.	115	116¼
Malt common	23	24
Malt preferred, ex dividend	72	74½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	107	110
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6½	8½
Pennsylvania Coal	352	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney preferred	62	69
Standard Oil Turst	390½	391
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	8½	9
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	157½	158½
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	83	88

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	105
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	180	185
Hudson River Telephone stock	66	70
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	1¾
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago 1st 5s	51¼	52
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151½
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	38	40
Wool Exchange	110	112

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Saturday.
Alta	.12	.12
Alpha Con.	.07	.07
Andes	.14	.15
Belcher	.35	.40
Best & Belcher	.48	.51
Bullion	.10	.10
Caledonia	..	.20
Challenge Con.	.30	.33
Chollar	.24	.27
Confidence	.79	.80
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	1.15
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.25	.27
Gould & Curry	.31	.34
Hale & Norcross	1.30	1.30
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.37	.37
Kentuck Con.	.04	.05
Lady Washington Con.	.01	..
Mexican	.24	.25
Occidental Con.	1.55	1.50
Ophir	.58	.60
Overman	.09	.11
Potosi	.31	.35
Savage	.15	.18
Scorpion	.05	.04
Sierra Nevada	.71	.73
Silver Hill	.03	.03
Standard	1.45	1.45
Union Con.	.39	.41
Utah Con.	.10	.12
Yellow Jacket	.34	.35

Silver bars, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 47@47½; trade dollars, 20; telegraph, 22½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 25.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Alamo	2¾	3¼	2⅞	3⅛
Anaconda	39	46	39	46
Anchoria	94	102	94	102
Argentum	19⅜	19¾	19½	19⅝
Consolidated	9½	10	9⅝	10
Elkton	86	86½	86⅜	86½
El Paso	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17½
Gibson	20½	20¾	19½	22½
Gold Coin	93	98	91	97
Gold King	43	50	43	50
Golden Fleece	51	55	51	55
Grouse	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾
Isabella	32¼	32½	32⅜	32½
Jefferson	3⅜	3⅞	3¼	4¼
Lillie	66	70	65	70
Matoa	16⅜	16½	16⅛	16⅜
Moon Anchor	97½	98¼	97¼	98½
Pharmacist	6⅞	7¼	7	7¼
Portland	80¼	80½	80	81
Rawlings	14⅜	15⅜	15	16
Rosa	12¼	13⅜	13¼	13½
Union	13⅜	13

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on October 15, 1897, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court, wherein J. Pierpont Morgan and others, constituting the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., are complainants, and the Union Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, and John W. Doane, Receivers, are defendants;

The undersigned, J. P. Morgan & Co., as successor Trustees under a certain trust deed dated September 4, 1891, executed by said Union Pacific Railway Company to the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., as Trustees, together with W. D. Cornish as Special Master appointed by said Court in said cause, jointly, will sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, to the highest bidder or bidders on the terms hereinafter mentioned, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on

WEDNESDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1898,

at twelve o'clock noon, the following described bonds, stocks, and other securities and property:

STOCKS.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Co.	$920,300.00
Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Co.	105,000.00
Bozeman Coal Co.	96,000.00
Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co.	874,200.00
Colorado Western Railroad Co.	9,100.00
Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railway Co.	3,000,000.00
Gray's Peak, Snake River & Leadville Railroad Co.	6,000.00
Green River Water Works Co.	225,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co., (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., as Trustees)	6,434,900.00
Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Co.	4,725,375.00
Laramie, North Park & Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Co.	66,500.00
Lawrence & Emporia Railway Co.	465,000.00
Loveland Pass Mining & Railroad Tunnel Co., (240 shares at $20)	4,800.00
Montana Railway Co., ($600,000, 70% paid)	420,000.00
Montana Union Railway Co.	425,000.00
Morrison Stone, Lime & Town Co.	100,000.00
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company, ($5,000,000, 3% paid)	150,000.00
Omaha & Elkhorn Valley Railway Co.	40,300.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co.	2,327,523.77
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., (Common)	6,300.00
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., (Preferred)	378.00
Rattlesnake Creek Water Co.	66,300.00
Salt Lake Foundry & Manufacturing Co.	67.00
Salina & Southwestern Railway Co.	231,700.00
South Park & Leadville Short Line Railroad Co.	1,000,000.00
Union Depot Co., Kansas City.	45,000.00
Union Elevator Co., Council Bluffs.	46,700.00
Union Elevator Co., Omaha	81,000.00
Union Pacific Coal Co.	4,437,900.00
Union Pacific Coal Co., (held as Collateral)	562,100.00
Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado Railway Co.	1,997,800.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., (Reorganization Certificates)	177,450.00
Union Pacific & Western Colorado Railway Co.	400,500.00
Western National Fair Association	7,950.00
Wood River Improvement Co., (322-200, 80% Paid)	258,560.00

BONDS.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Atchison, Union Depot & Railroad Co. Second Mortgage 5% Bonds	$4,500.00
Colorado Central Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	1,487,000.00
Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railway Co. First Mortgage 4½% Bonds, (to be included in plan of reorganization)	54,000.00
Green River Water Works Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	214,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds, (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., as Trustees)	1,025,000.00
City of Junction City, Davis County, Kansas, 6% Bonds	5,000.00
Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds Reorganization Certificate of Deposit, (held under an agreement made by J. P. Morgan & Co. to sell upon exercise of an option)	1,595,500.00
Kansas Pacific Railway Co. 7% Income Bonds, (Reorganization Certificates)	1,250.00
Loveland Pass Mining & Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	400,000.00
Ogden Union Railway & Depot Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	163,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	121,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co. Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds	526,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co. Extension First Mortgage 5% Bonds	1,246,000.00
Oregon Short Line Railroad Company 5% Income Bonds, Series A	451,500.00
Rattlesnake Creek Water Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	132,000.00
Union Depot Co., of Spokane Falls, First Mortgage 5% Bonds	834,000.00
Union Pacific Coal Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds	4,890,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co. Equipment Trust, Series C, 5% Bonds	225,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., Kansas Division and Collateral Mortgage 5% Bonds, (Reorganization Certificates)	5,000,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co. Omaha Bridge Renewal 5% Bonds, (Reorganization Receipt)	145,000.00

Miscellaneous Securities and Claims.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Echo & Park City Railway Co. Notes, (8@$25,000 each)	$200,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co. Note, of which $349,863 has been paid by sale of collaterals, (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	767,736.76
Portland & Puget Sound Railroad Co. Certificate of Indebtedness, (held as Collateral)	969,245.98
Wood River Improvement Co. Notes; (Collateral, $467,000 Kearney & Black Hills Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds)	850,000.00
Note L. E. Walker secured by $50,000 Receivers' Certificate Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co.	25,000.00
Claim to 200 Gondola Cars, built by Pullman's Palace Car Company and leased to Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad Company.	16,000.00
Wyoming & Republican Valley Railway Company Five Per Cent. Coupons at $25 each, amounting, at par value, to $3,400—being 35 coupons due March 1, 1892; 35 coupons due September 1, 1892; 35 coupons due March 1, 1893; 81 coupons due September 1, 1893.	

The sale will be made subject to all the terms, conditions, and provisions contained in said decree, to which reference is hereby made.

As provided in said decree, the undersigned will first offer for sale each of said bonds, stocks, and other securities or property in separate parcels, as follows: Each class of stock will be offered for sale in one separate lot, and each class of bonds or other securities or property will be offered either in one separate lot, or may be divided up and sold in such amounts as the undersigned may deem best. The bids received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property so offered for sale in separate lots will be received and noted upon condition that all the bonds, stocks, and other securities or property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel.

Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which together with any other cash then held by said complainants, as trustees under said trust deed, shall be deemed by them sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest upon all the collateral notes then outstanding and upon all the costs of said trust deed and remaining unpaid, and the other payments to be made therefrom as directed by such decree, then the undersigned will offer no more of such stocks, bonds, and other securities or property for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property offered for sale in separate lots, the same will be offered for sale in a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bids for all such bonds, stocks, and other securities so offered for sale will be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but, if the highest bid received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities or property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the highest bids received and noted for such bonds, stocks, and other securities or property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several lots will be offered for sale will be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.

The undersigned, as directed by such decree, will receive no bid at any such sale from any one offering a bid who shall not first deposit with said complainants, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid of such bidder either in cash or in collateral notes secured by such trust deed taken at their par value. Any sum in cash or collateral notes so deposited will, to the extent of 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid of the purchaser, be applied to the payment of the purchase price of the property bidden in by such purchaser if the same shall be struck down to him. Any deposit of cash or of collateral notes so made at the time of or prior to the sale by any unsuccessful bidder, and the unapplied portion of any deposit made by any other bidder, will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down to others.

Upon the acceptance of any bid of any bidder, such accepted bidder, forthwith, must deposit with said complainants twenty per cent. of the amount of his accepted bid either in cash or in collateral notes taken at the par value of their face with the interest accrued and unpaid thereon; but any cash or collateral notes which previously may have been deposited by such bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid will be received on account of the amount so required to be deposited on the acceptance of his bid. The balance of the purchase price payable by such bidder may be paid or satisfied in whole or in part either in cash, or by presenting such outstanding collateral notes and allowing to be stamped thereon an acknowledgment of the receipt of such proportion of the purchase price as will be equivalent to the amount that the holder of such collateral notes would be entitled to receive thereon in case the entire purchase price were paid in cash; but such collateral notes so presented must be surrendered and canceled if the whole amount remaining due thereon for principal and interest shall be satisfied by payment or by such credit thereon. The purchase price other than the portion thereof required to be deposited at the time of sale as aforesaid must be paid either in cash or to the extent above mentioned by presentation of collateral notes to said complainants at their office, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, at such time after the day of sale as said complainants may designate, and against delivery of the bonds, stocks, and other securities sold.

As provided in such decree, if any bidder shall fail to complete his bid and comply with the terms of sale, the cash or collateral notes deposited by such bidder with said complainants will be forfeited and such bidder may be held by the complainants, constituting said firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and as Trustees under said trust deed, liable for any deficiency there may be between the sum for which any bonds, stocks, and other securities were struck off to such bidder on the sale and that for which they may be sold on a resale, and also any costs and expenses accruing on such resale which such deposit shall not be sufficient to pay.

By the terms of such decree all the right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the Union Pacific Railway Company and of the said receivers, and all right, title, and interest of said complainants as such Trustees under said trust deed in and to the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property sold, will pass by such sale thereof under said decree, but without any covenant, warranty, or representation, express or implied.

For further particulars reference is made to the above-mentioned decree of said Court.

Particular information concerning the various bonds and coupons and other property to be offered for sale will be furnished upon application by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. at their office, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 19th, 1897.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
As Trustees under the Trust Deed, dated September 4, 1891, executed by the Union Pacific Railway Company to Drexel, Morgan & Co., Trustees; and
W. D. CORNISH,
Special Master.

Notice is hereby given that the sale pursuant to the above advertisement has been adjourned to Wednesday, the 26th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place, viz., the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
As Trustees under the Trust Deed dated September 4, 1891, executed by the Union Pacific Railway Company to Drexel, Morgan & Co., Trustees, and
W. D. CORNISH,
Special Master.

FURTHER NOTICE is hereby given that the sale under the foregoing advertisement having been adjourned to Wednesday, the 26th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, such sale, as directed by an order entered on January 20th, 1898, by said Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York in said cause mentioned in the foregoing advertisement, wherein J. Pierpont Morgan and others are complainants and The Union Pacific Railway Company and others are defendants, WILL BE FURTHER ADJOURNED TO WEDNESDAY, THE 2D DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1898, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y.

Notice is further given that as directed by said order entered on January 20th, 1898, the bonds, stocks and other securities and property mentioned in said decree entered on October 16th, 1897, and directed to be sold, will be offered for sale in the manner and upon the further conditions following, viz.:

Each class of bonds or of stock will be offered first in separate parcels of such amounts as the undersigned may deem best, not exceeding 1,000 shares of stock or $100,000 par value of bonds in each parcel. The bids received by the undersigned upon such first offering of each class of bonds or of stock in such separate parcels will be received on condition that all the bonds or all the stock of that particular class shall secondly be offered together in a single lot, and that finally all the stocks, bonds and other securities and property which shall have been offered for sale as aforesaid shall be offered for sale in one single entire lot as hereinafter provided. The highest bids received for the several parcels of bonds or of stock severally and respectively when thus first offered for sale will in each instance be noted by the undersigned.

After noting the highest bid received for every such separate parcel, not in any instance exceeding 1,000 shares of stock or $100,000 par value of bonds, the undersigned in each case will secondly offer all the bonds or all the stock of that class together each as a single lot or parcel and will note the highest bid therefor. Such bid, however, will be received and noted on condition that all the bonds, stocks, and other securities or property so offered for sale shall finally be offered together as one entire lot. When and if the highest bids which shall have been received and noted for the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property which shall have been offered for sale as hereinbefore directed, first in separate parcels not exceeding 1,000 shares of stock or $100,000 par value of bonds, and secondly in combined parcels embracing in each instance all the bonds of one class, or all the stock of one class, as the case may be, shall in the aggregate amount to a sum which together with any other cash then held by the complainants as trustees under said trust deed shall be deemed by the complainants sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest on all the Collateral Notes then outstanding and unpaid, together with all proper expenses of making and completing such sales, and all costs of this cause and all proper allowances, compensation, and disbursements which may be allowed by the court to any of the parties or their counsel, and to the Special Master, and all expenses and charges which may be incurred or created by the complainants in the administration of the trust, and such compensation as the court may allow to the committee appointed and acting under said trust deed for their services, then the undersigned will offer no more of such stocks, bonds, and other securities or property for sale in separate parcels or in lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property which shall have been offered for sale firstly and secondly as above provided, the undersigned will then and finally offer the same for sale together in one entire lot.

If the highest bids for all such bonds, stocks, and other securities and property when finally offered together as one entire lot shall exceed the aggregate of the several highest bids received and noted for such bonds, stocks and other securities and property when theretofore offered first in separate parcels not exceeding 1,000 shares of stock or $100,000 par value of bonds, and also when secondly offered in combined parcels embracing in each instance all the bonds of one class or all the stock of one class as a single lot, then all such bonds, stocks and other securities and property so finally offered together as one entire lot will be struck off and be sold together as one entire lot to the person making the highest bid therefor; but if the highest bid so received shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the several highest bids theretofore received and noted for such bonds, stocks and other securities and property when previously offered in separate parcels and lots as aforesaid, then the several separate parcels or lots offered for sale will be struck off and sold to the bidders who shall have made the highest several bids therefor, for the bonds or stock of each class in such case being struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor when offered in separate parcels not exceeding 1,000 shares of stock or $100,000 par value of bonds, unless a higher bid was made for the bonds or for the stock of that particular class when offered together as a single lot, in which case the same shall be struck off to the bidder who made the highest bid therefor when so offered as a single lot.

Every such sale will be made subject to confirmation by this Court and will be reported to the Court by the undersigned, and the purchase price payable for any bonds, stocks, securities or other property sold, other than the portion of such purchase price required to be deposited at the time of sale as provided in said decree, will be payable within three days after confirmation of the sale. In case any sale shall not be confirmed by the Court, then all sums deposited by the bidder on account thereof will be returned to the bidder.

Notice is further given that the deposit of five per cent. in cash or in Collateral Notes required under clause (c) of Article XIV. of said decree, entered October 15, 1897, to be made with said complainants by any one offering to bid at the sale before the bid of such bidder shall be received, will be received by said complainants if made either prior to the sale or at the place of sale, and at the time when any bidder shall make his bid.

Notice is further given that lists indicating the order in which the several classes of stocks, bonds, and other securities and property will be offered for sale have been filed by the undersigned at the office of the complainants at No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, and also at the office of the Auctioneers, Adrian H. Muller & Son, No. 24 Pine Street, in said City of New York, for inspection by persons applying therefor; and such lists will be exhibited to and may be examined by persons applying therefor at either of said offices.

Particular information concerning the various stocks, bonds, and coupons, and other property to be offered for sale will be furnished by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., at their office, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, to persons applying therefor.

Dated New York, Jan. 20, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
As Trustees under the Trust Deed, dated September 4, 1891, executed by the Union Pacific Railway Company to Drexel, Morgan & Co., Trustees; and
W. D. CORNISH, Special Master.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
710	Am. Sp. Mfg.	8½	9⅝	8½	9
100	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	20	20	20	20
27,770	Atch., Top. & Sa. Fe	13⅜½	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞
120	Am. Tobacco	85	86	85	86
100	Bay State Gas	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
230	Brook. R. T.	39⅜	39¾	39⅜	39¾
11,080	Chi., B. & Q.	97⅛	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛
5,910	Chi., M. & St. P.	93⅜	94⅝	93⅜	94⅝
2,060	Chi., R. I. & P.	88⅝	89¼	88⅝	89¼
140	Cent. of N. J.	92⅜	93	92¼	93
20	Gen. Electric	35	35	35	35
570	Louis. & Nash.	55¼	55½	55¼	55½
7,260	Manhattan	117⅜	117⅝	116¼	116⅝
960	Mo. Pacific	32⅝	33½	32⅜	33½
6,320	N. Y. Central	116⅝	117⅜	113⅝	116⅛
140	N. Y. & W.	17¼	17⅝	17	17⅝
1,240	North. Pac.	25⅞	27	25⅞	27
3,340	North. Pac. pf.	63⅜	64½	63¼	64½
100	Pacific Mail	30⅜	30⅝	30¼	30¼
2,040	People's Gas	96½	96⅝	94⅝	95⅝
20	Reading	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
10	Southern pf.	29⅛	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞
120	Tenn. C. & I.	24½	24⅝	24	24½
20	Texas Pac.	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
4,520	Union Pac.	30⅝	32⅜	30⅝	32
20	U. S. Leather pf.	68	68	68	68
80	Wabash	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
220	Western Union	90	90½	90	90½
75,170					

BONDS.

$15,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	58⅝	58½	58⅝	58½
2,000	Texas Pac. 1st.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
18,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	31⅞	32¼	31⅞	32¼
5,000	Wabash 2d	31½	31½	31½	31½
6,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
$46,000					

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, 20 shares of Pullman Palace Car Company, $100 each, 176½ per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1898.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
159	163	43	Adams Express	162	162	160	160	.....
...	...	100	Alton & Terre Haute	63	63	63	63	.....
20	21	,815	American Cotton Oil	20	20¼	20	20	— ¼
73½	74⅜	15	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	75¼	75¼	73⅝	73⅝	.....
118	120	10	American Express	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	.....
8⅞	9	9,160	Am. Spirits Mfg.	8	9⅜	8	9	+1
21	21¼	560	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	20	21½	20	20½	+1½
137¼	137⅝	80,821	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	136½	137⅝	136½	137¼	+1½
113¼	114	354	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	+1½
90	92	75	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91	91	91	91	.....
83½	85¾	2,060	American Tobacco	85	85⅝	85	85¾	+1½
113	116	40	American Tobacco pf.	114	114½	114	114¾	+1½
84	85	98	Ann Arbor pf.	84¼	84½	84¼	84¼	.....
12⅜	12½	412	At., T. & S. F.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
29½	29⅝	8,240	At., T. & S. F. pf.	29¼	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
12⅜	12⅞	2,159	Baltimore & Ohio	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	4¼	1,050	Bay State Gas	4	4	4	4	.....
39¾	39⅞	6,285	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39¾	+ ⅛
123½	124½	810	Brooklyn Union Gas	123½	125	123½	123½	+ ½
54⅝	54⅞	2,070	Canada Southern	54	55⅜	53⅝	54¼	+1⅛
89¼	89⅝	500	Canadian Pacific	89½	89¼	89¼	89½	+ ⅝
70	...	100	Capital Traction	70	70	70	70	+8
21½	21⅝	2,190	Chesapeake & Ohio	21¾	21½	21¼	21½	+ ¼
98⅝	98¾	24,860	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	98	98¾	97¾	98¼	+1⅛
56½	58	200	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	56½	56¼	56½	56½	+ ½
108¾	109½	1,100	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	107	109	107	109	+2
14⅛	14¼	5,325	Chicago Gr. Western	14⅛	14¼	13⅞	14	.....
33	33	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	34½	34½	33	33	— ½
22	25	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	23¾	24½	23¾	24¼	— ⅛
9	9½	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9	9¼	9	9⅛	.....
31¼	32	623	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	31¼	31¾	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
94⅜	94½	15,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	93¾	94⅜	93¾	94⅜	+1¼
144	145	208	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	144	144	144	144	+ ⅛
121⅝	121¾	2,788	Chi. & Northw.	120½	121⅝	120¼	121¾	+1⅛
165	166	30	Chi. & Northw. pf.	164	164	164	164	.....
115¾	116	7,442	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	88¼	89½	88¼	89½	+1¾
89¼	89½	699	Chicago Term. Trans.	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
8⅝	8½	950	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	26¾	27	26¾	27	+1½
26¾	27	2,712	C., C., C. & St. L.	34¼	34¾	33¼	34⅝	+1⅝
34½	34¾	3,620	Cleve., Lor. & W.	16¼	17	16⅛	16⅞	+ ¾
16⅜	16⅞	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	23	23¾	23	23¾	+ ⅛
23⅜	24	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	6	6	6	6	.....
6¼	7	200	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
6¼	6½	9,330	Consolidated Gas	192½	195¼	192½	193½	+3½
193¼	194	1,775	Consolidated Ice	35⅞	37	35⅞	36½	+1½
36	36½	430	Consolidated Ice pf.	86	86⅜	86	86⅜	+ ⅛
85¼	86½	200	Del. & Hudson	112	112	112	112	+1½
111½	114	600	Del., Lack. & West.	152¼	152½	152¼	152½	+ ¼
152	153	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	47¾	47⅞	47	47⅜	+ ¼
47⅝	48	10	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	109	109	109	109	.....
107½	110	260	Erie	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	14⅞	400	Erie 2d pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
19	19½	628	General Electric	35	35¼	35	35¼	+ ⅛
35⅛	35¼	1,430	Hawaiian Sugar	30⅞	31¼	30⅞	31¼	+ ⅛
31¼	31¼	570	Illinois Central	105⅞	106¾	105⅞	106⅝	+ ⅛
106¼	106⅝	600	Illinois Cent. pf.	50	50	50	50	+ ⅛
49	51	400	K., T., Pitts. & Gulf.	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
19⅜	20¼	1,910	Laclede Gas	46	46	44½	45¼	— ⅛
45	45½	1	Lake Erie & Western.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	.....
16	17	280	L. E. & West. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	—¼
71½	72⅜	508	Lake Shore	181	182	181	181½	+1½
181½	182	4,100	Louisville & Nashville.	55⅝	55⅞	55¼	55⅝	+ ⅛
55½	55⅝	27,748	Manhattan Con	117½	118	116⅞	117⅝	+ ⅛
117½	117⅝	7,397	Metropolitan St. Ry.	145½	146¼	145	146	+1⅛
145½	146¼	3,630	Michigan Central	106½	106¾	106¼	106⅜	+2
106¼	106¾	500	Minnesota Iron	57½	57½	57½	57½	.....
57	59	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	13	1,650	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	35½	36⅜	35¼	36⅜	+1⅜
86	86¼	2,315	Missouri Pacific	33	33½	32⅞	33½	+1
33⅜	33⅝	100	Mobile & Ohio	30	30	30	30	+ ½
29⅜	30½	1,332	National Lead Co.	34½	35	34¼	35	+ ⅛
34⅝	35	290	National Lead Co. pf.	106	106	106	106	+ ⅝
106¼	106¾	500	National Linseed Oil.	17½	18	17	18	.....
57	59	100	New Central Coal	7½	7½	7½	7¼	+ ½
17½	17½	1,140	New Jersey Central	92¾	93	92¼	93	+1
7½	9	43,723	New York Central	114	116¼	113⅝	116¼	+3¼
93	93⅝	77	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	191	190	191	.....
116	116⅛	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
190	191	200	N. Y., Ont. & W. pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	.....
13⅜	14¼	100	N. Y., Sus. & West.	121⅜	121¾	121¾	121¾	+ ⅛
37⅜	38½	150	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	46½	46½	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
6	6	1,810	North American	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
5¼	5¼	18,810	Northern Pacific	26¼	27	26	27	+1⅛
26⅞	27	23,530	Northern Pacific pf.	63¼	64⅜	63¼	64⅜	+2
64⅜	64⅝	15,540	Ontario & Western.	16⅝	17⅜	16½	17⅜	+1⅛
17⅛	17⅝	2,410	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	27½	28½	27½	28½	+1⅛
29	29½	277	Oregon R. & Nav.	48	49	48	49	+1⅛
49	50	25	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	72	72	72	72	.....
70½	72	50	Oregon Short Line	23¼	23¾	23¼	23¾	.....
23	24	780	Pacific Mail	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
30¼	30⅜	2,510	Pennsylvania R. R.	115	115⅜	114⅝	115¼	+1¼
115¼	116	8,725	People's Gas, Chicago.	95¼	95⅞	94⅝	95⅜	+ ⅛
95⅝	95¾	580	P., C., C. & St. L.	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+1⅛
42⅞	43	600	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	69	69⅜	69	69½	.....
67	69½	216	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	176¾	176¾	176¾	176¾	+ ¼
176¼	177	430	Reading	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
21¼	21½	1,520	Reading 1st pf.	49¼	49½	49¼	49¼	+ ⅝
49¼	49⅞	112	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
17	17½	100	St. L. & S. F.	7	7	7	7	.....
7¼	7½	940	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	54½	55¼	54½	55¼	+ ¼
55⅜	55½	1,775	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
25¼	25¾	1,200	St. Paul & Omaha	73	74	72½	74	+1⅝
74½	175	148	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	151½	151½	151½	151½	.....
152	100	20	Southern Pacific	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
20	20½	800	Southern Railway	8¾	9	8¾	9	.....
8¾	9	3,765	Southern Railway pf.	29⅞	30	29¾	30	+ ¼
30	30¼	10	Standard R. & T.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	.....
4	4½	1,580	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	24½	24¾	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	25	8,850	Texas Pacific	11½	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	12¼	1,750	Third Avenue	183	183	178	178	—5
175	180	20,995	U. P., all in. pd.	30⅞	32	30¾	31⅞	+1½
31⅞	32	1,000	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	8¼	8⅞	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
8⅝	8⅞	100	U. S. Leather pf.	63	63	63	63	.....
63	63¾	40	Wabash	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
6⅞	7¼	975	Wabash pf.	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅛
18¼	18⅝	400	West Chicago Street.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
...	...	4,442	Western Union Tel.	89⅝	90½	89¾	90¼	+ ¾
90¼	90¾	500	W. & L. E. $1 as. pd.	2¾	3	2¾	2⅞	.....
2

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Sales—Riverside Drive Block Front Said to Have Changed Hands—Voluntary Auction Offerings Find Buyers.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold, for Isaac H. Bailey, the three-story dwelling 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, 20 by 98.9.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold, for the estate of Bryan Lawrence, the dwelling 53 East Seventy-second Street, 28 by 70 by 100; also, for S. Haas, the dwelling 50 East Eightieth Street, fully furnished.

S. W. B. Smith is the buyer of the plot at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, the sale of which by Hirsh Brothers was reported yesterday.

W. W. & T. M. Hall have sold, to Gordon Brothers, the lot, northeast corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, 25 by 100. The sellers recently purchased a plot 100 by 100 at this point from the Trustees of Columbia University. The lot now sold is the avenue front.

Two rumors, in regard to which interested parties refused to talk, were afloat yesterday. One was that Francis M. Jencks had purchased from Patrick Callaghan, for about $115,000, an irregular plot, equivalent to about four full lots, covering the block front on Riverside Drive, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets. The other report had it that Isaac Hart had sold the plot, 100 by 150, at the northwest corner of Mount Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold to George L. Mead, for $7,750, the two-story brownstone and brick dwelling, 1,111 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 20 by 50 by 100. This is the seventh house sold out of the row of sixteen just completed by this firm.

Henry Marks has sold, for about $25,000, the five-story flat 134 Edgecombe Avenue.

George R. Read was the broker in the sale of 295 Fifth Avenue, reported yesterday. It is denied that Marshall Field is the buyer.

Lowenfeld & Prager have purchased from Mrs. Charles C. Goodhue the three-story building 108 Eldridge Street, 19.1 by 87.6.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, at public auction sale, to J. H. Carr, for $8,700, the four-story brick building 80 East Ninth Street, 25 by 93.11, Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold; also, at executors' sale, to Thomas F. Keating, for $5,250, the lot, First Avenue, 25.8½ feet south of Ninety-third Street, 25 by 94.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, at executor's sale, to E. K. Simon, for $23,750, the four-story brick building 346 Eighth Avenue, 19.7 by 82; also, at executor's sale, to Morris Franklin, for $17,050, the three-story brick dwelling, with two-story stable at rear, 149 West Twenty-seventh Street, 27.11 by 98.9.

William Kennelly sold, at public auction sale, to Frank Quigley, for $2,275, the plot, Wilkins Place, southeast side, 50 feet southwest of Jennings Street, 50 by 100.

At the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange yesterday, Jere. Johnson, Jr., disposed of 73 Brooklyn lots belonging to the estate of Henry Johnson, situated on Bay Parkway, Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets. Desirable corners sold as high as $360 each, the prices ranging from that figure down to $145 for some of the least desirable lots.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, public auction sale, 181 Lenox Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25.2 by 75, four-story brick dwelling; 101 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, north side, at the rear of the foregoing, 25 by 100.11, vacant.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., sale to close an estate, 28 West Seventy-second Street, south side, 405 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 291 and 293 Broadway, for a fifteen-story brick office building, 66.7 by 101.9, Hemingway estate of Boston, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $400,000.

No. 41 Perry Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 82.2, Jacob Klingenstein of 253 East Sixtieth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $27,000.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Third Avenue, for a one-story brick power house, 50 by 50; H. Zeltner Brewing Company of One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue, owner; William H. Welher of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Fox Street, west side, 22.6 feet south of Freeman Street, for three three-story frame dwellings, each 17.6 by 40; A. A. Olsen of 1,480 Minford Place, owner; C. Olsen, architect; cost, $9,000.

Freeman Street, southwest corner of Fox Street, for a three-story frame tenement, with store, 22.6 by 55; same owner and architect; cost, $5,000.

Intervale Avenue, southeast corner of Freeman Street, for a three-story frame tenement, with store, 18.8 by 17 by 60; same owner and architect; cost, $5,500.

Intervale Avenue, east side, 55.10 feet south of Freeman Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 26.8 by 63.3; same owner and architect; cost, $4,500.

Main Street, east side, 100 feet north of Home Street, for a one-story frame shed, 30 by 130; William M. Conway, owner; L. A. Soule, architect; cost, $800.

Classon Road, west side, near Westchester Avenue, for a two-story frame dormitory, 30 by 45; Sacred Heart Academy, owner; Charles Prehin of 267 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,300.

Alterations.

Fourth Avenue, southwest corner of Ninth Street, to a seven-story brick business building; Daniel Buckley of 950 Lexington Avenue, owner; Franklin Baylies of 51 Bible House, architect; cost, $8,000.

Nos. 143 and 145 Suffolk Street, to a two and three story and basement brick building; Pincus Rubel of 143 Suffolk Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $7,500.

No. 134 Suffolk Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Israel Freinberg of 130 Henry Street, owner; Bernstein & Stone, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 114 Columbia Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with stores; Thomas Carlton of 273 Stanton Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $600.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Jan. 25.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 39.11 ft n of 122d St, 20x80; Adelaide A. Raynolds and another, executors, to Adelaide A. Raynolds $1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 39.11 ft n of 182d St, 20x80; Thomas B. Hedden and another to Adelaide A. Raynolds 1

AVENUE C, w s, 58 ft s of 10th St, 25x105; Patrick Mullin to M. J. R. Dillon.. 1

AVENUE D, n w corner of 9th St, 20x93x irregular; George S. Wright and wife to James A. McMillan 18,500

BOULEVARD, n w corner of 108th St, 20.10 to 108th St x100; Matilda W. Brower to William Wetterer 1

DOMINICK ST, 30, s s, 20x84.3x20x84.8; Annie M. White and others to Caroline Field. 4-6 part 1

FORSYTH ST, e s, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Jonas Well and another 1

GARDEN PLACE, s e s, Lot 14, map of Village of South Mount Vernon; Giacechino Oricchio and wife to Gaetano Solfio, ½ part 1

HIGH BRIDGE ST, n e corner of Orchard St, 62.5x77.5x25x85x83; Horace Secor, Jr., referee, to William W. Penfield 5,800

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n w s, adjoining lot of J. C. Sidney, runs s 100x100; Quincey W. Boese, referee, to John Parsons. 1,350

LOTS 32 to 34, 51 to 53, Map 2 of the Charles M. Connelly estate, 12th Ward; Jane V. Chalfin to George F. Gantz 1

LOTS 28 to 30, 55 to 57, map of estate of Charles M. Connolly, 75x259.10x75x259.10; George F. Gantz to Jane V. Chalfin 1

LOT 1, map of Washingtonville, 58x106x 50x100; Edward A. Noblett and wife to Martha A. Oliver 1

LOT 46, map of Hunt estate; Ephraim R. Levy to Herman Stamm 100

MADISON AV, 2,106, w s, 20x80; Adelaide A. Raynolds to Edward H. Raynolds.... 1

PART of Lot 226, map of Unionport, 25x 105; Patrick Mullin to Sarah Barrett.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 76th St, 25x100; Charles Buek and wife to Haley Fiske 1

ROBBINS AV, n w corner of 141st St, 350x148; Robbins Av, n w corner of 142d St, 242.11x148; Fanny C. Lyon and others, trustees, to William R. Beal Land Improvement Company 41,000

SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER TURNpike, n e corner of Theriot Av, 25.10x 99x25x105.5; Mary Hanigan to Mary Connors 1

THOMPSON ST, 141, 24.8x100; Angelo Alpi to Fermo Emanuelli, one-half part..... 14,000

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 25 ft s of 174th St, 25x100; Charles H. Thornton and others to Peter Sexton 1

WEST END AV, e s, 42.5 ft s of 91st St, 38x100; William L. Crow and others to Joseph E. Weed 1

1ST AV, w s, 70.6 ft s of 88th St, 0.2x100; George B. Goldschmidt, as executor, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 75

2D AV, e s, 50.4 ft n of 11th St, 25.2x 100; Henry Neus and wife to Charles Schaeffer 34,000

5TH AV, n e corner of 111th St, 50.5x 110; Susan E. Saltus to Frank A. Seitz. 1

8TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 142d St, 25x 100; Julius A. Mandel, as assignee, to Isidor Reif 24,500

11TH AV, 829 and 831, w s, 50x100; John H. Bayard to Josiah W. Bailey..... Exchange

3D ST, 9 East, 25x87x irregular; Herman Bruns and wife to Frank E. Bruns..... 1

31ST ST, s s, 256.3 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9 x98.9; Eliza A. Whitney to Helen M. Britton 1

31ST ST, s s, 256.3 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9 x98.9; Helen M. Britton to Louis and John Brandt, exchange and 1

42D ST, 316 West, 25x98.6; Susan L. Kerrigan to Thomas F. Kerrigan 1

66TH ST, 325 East, 25x100.5; George G. Banzer and wife to Elise K. Rottger.... 23,000

69TH ST, 38 West, 25x100.5; Edith E. Thompson to John F. Nelson 10

70TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Haley Fiske and wife to Charles Buek 1

75TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of Madison Av, 20x102.2; Rebecca Childs to Henry I. Dodge 1

82D ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x102.2; Charles D. Olendorf, referee, to the Union Dime Savings Institution. 24,000

82D ST, s s, 244 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2; Charles D. Olendorf, referee, to the Union Dime Savings Institution. 24,000

89TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.8; Therese D. Browning to New York Telephone Company 12,500

97TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 37x 100.11; Stewart Company to James S. Osborne 1

97TH ST, 131 West, 16x100.11; John C. Clegg and wife to Cyrille Carreau..... 1

104TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 115.3x10.9x125.3x100.11; Jacob Lawson to William L. Crow and another..... 100

116TH ST, s s, 69 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25x100.8; Henry Neus and wife to Charles Schaefer 59,500

118TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x 100.11; David Cohen and wife to Ludwig Tangredi 1

120TH ST, 236 West, 25x100.11; Louis and John Brandt to Helen M. Britton, exchange and 6,000

138TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 16.8 x99.11; William Wahle and wife to Eva Steinmetz 1

138TH ST, s s, 116.8 ft w of Boulevard, 33.4x99.11; Eva Steinmetz to William Wahle 1

141ST ST, s w corner of Cypress Av, runs w 136.6x s 21.11 to centre line of Division Av, x e 135.5 to Cypress Av x n 4.9 to beginning; William R. Beal Land Improvement Company to Charles V. Faile 3,844

141ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 14.11x 100x14.10x100; Michael J. Naughton to Lawrence Davies 1

153D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11; Edwin W. Taylor to James B. Gillie and others 100

153D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; John J. Mathews to Edwin W. Taylor 100

153D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11; Charles L. Fleming and wife to John J. Mathews 1

167TH ST, s w s, 175.11 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 59.8x66.10x50x97.3; John R. Vandervoort to Harriet A. Seymour..... 2,000

Recorded Leases.

BAILEY, E. M., to H. Wilking; 272 and 23 West St, 5 years..... $4,000 to 6,500

FITZGERALD, James, to William H. Lawless; 649 8th Av, 3 years..... 2,000

JACKSON, Henry K., and others, executors and trustees, to John McManus; 376 3d Av, 9 years 2½ months..... 4,500

KROENECKE, Adolph, to Arp Lane and another; 7th Av, n e corner of 22d St, 10 years 2,000

MIERSCH, Charles, to Henry A. Rare; Lexington Av, s e corner of 124th St, 5 years ..... 1,200 to 1,500

MEYER, Maria C., to Herman C. Schmidt; Park Av, s w corner of 91st St, 3 years. 1,620

STREBEL, Peter, to Cohen & Bernard; 65 Division St, 5 years..... 1,350

TAVERNA, Tommaso, to Stanislaw Celletti; 127 Mulberry St, 1¼ years..... 360

WILDER, Karl, to William A. Miles & Co.; 53 Chrystie St, 8 years..... 400

Recorded Mortgages.

ARMUSCHOFFSKY, Nathan, to Marcus M. Marks and others; n s of Monroe St, 130.6 ft e of Jefferson St, demand..... $7,500

BAKER, Robert B., to Broadway Savings Institution; s s of 81st St, 298.9 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 5,000

BAKER, Robert B., to Delphine E. Irwin; 226 East 81st St, 1 year..... 2,000

BALSCHUN, Adolph, to Kate M. Ladd; s s of 114th St, 470.5 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 25,000

BENTZ, Annie, to Eugene T. Woolf; w s of Kelly St, 165 ft s of 167th St, demand 2,070

BENTZ, Annie, to Arthur Richardson; w s of Kelly St, 165 ft s of 167th St, demand 910

BRANDT, Louis and John, to Henry Beste and another, trustees; s s of 81st St, 256.3 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 10,000

BRITTON, Helen M., to Louis and John Brandt; s s of 120th St, 375 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years..... 2,000

BUEK, Charles, to George P. Upham; n s of 70th St, 160 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 80,000

BUND, Sabina and Hugo, to George F. Bristow; n w corner of Union Av and 168th St, 2 years..... 2,500

CASPER, Joseph and Esther, to Jacob Bernheim; 503 and 505 East 118th St, two mortgages, 5 years..... 24,300

CHALFIN, Jane V., to John A. Beall, as trustee, &c.; Lot 28 to 31, 54 to 57, map of estate of Charles M. Connolly, 12th Ward, demand..... 2,000

CROW, William L., and James W. Taylor to Jacob Lawson; s s of 104th St, 175 ft e of West End Av, 1 year..... 92,500

DODGE, Henry L., to Mary E. Garlicks; 29 East 75th St, ½ year..... 1,500

DODGE, Henry L., to Rosa H. Hochstader; 29 East 75th St, 5 years..... 24,000

FIELD, Caroline, to F. J. Middlebrook; 30 Dominick St, 1 year..... 3,500

FISKE, Haley, to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; s e corner of Riverside Drive and 76th St, 2½ years..... 60,000

HUSSEY, Charles, to Beadleston & Woerz; n e corner of Madison St. and New Bowery, demand 3,389

LUMSDEN, William, to George Stark; e s of Union Av, 175 ft n of 149th St, 5 months 2,000

MARSHALL, William J., and George W. Flagg to Ellen Anderson; 622 East 137th St, 1 year..... 4,000

McMILLEN, James H., to Donald Mackay; 131 Avenue D and 749 East 9th St, 2 years..... 15,000

McGAVOCK, John, to Mary L. Castano; s s of St. Ann's Av, 450 ft s of 156th St, demand 3,500

O'BRIEN, Mary J., to Horace D. Brown and another, trustees, &c.; n w corner of Bathgate Av and 183d St, 3 years..... 5,000

ORECCHIO, Giacchino, and others to Sarah A. Briggs; Lots 14 and 15, map of 17 lots in the village of South Mount Vernon, by B. Hufnagel, 1 year..... 2,000

PARKER, William M., to Christian Sherding and another, executors, &c.; e s of Chisholm St, 145 ft n of Freeman St, 3 years 500

PATON, William S., to Sarah J. Gedney; w s of Bronx Terrace, 25 ft s of 12th St, 3 years..... 2,500

PENFIELD, William, to William Zeltner; High Bridge St, n e corner of Orchard St, 2 years..... 1,000

PENFIELD, William W., to John J. Brown; n e corner of High Bridge St and Orchard St, 3 years..... 4,000

RAYE, Henry A., to Otto Huber Brewery; s e corner of Lexington Av and 124th St, leasehold, demand..... 3,500

REINSCHMIDT, John, to Caroline E. Perkins; e s of Fox St, 385.9 ft n of 165th St, 3 years..... 13,000

RENTON, Alonzo A. and Frances R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 242 East 106th St, 3 years..... 1,500

RUHLING, Frederick, to Charles V. Appleby and others, trustees, &c.; 607 2d Av, 1½ years..... 1,000

SAYRE, Adolphus M., to George W. Day; 456 Broadway, 1¼ years..... 2,000

STACY, Henry B., to Harriet H. Wilcox; 413 West 31st St, 3 years..... 21,000

STACEY, Henry B., to William C. Browning and others; 413 West 31st St, 1 year 4,800

STACEY, Henry B., to Edward W. Browning; 413 West 31st St, 1 year..... 10,000

STEINMETZ, Eva, to Robert C. Embree, trustee, &c.; s w s of 138th St, 100 ft n w of Boulevard, 5 years..... 12,000

TAYLOR, Edwin W., to John J. Matthews; n s of 153d St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 13,500

TROWBRIDGE, Charlotte F., to George D. Bergener; n s of 170th St, 15.11 ft w of Bristow St, 3 years..... 1,000

WAHLE, William, to Emily Beaumont; s w s of 138th St, 116.8 ft n w of Boulevard, 5 years..... 11,000

WEED, Joseph E., to Sarah Taylor; e s of West End Av, 42.5 ft s of 91st St, 1 year 19,000

WEED, Joseph E., to Sarah L. Taylor; e s of West End Av, 61.5 ft s of 91st St, 1 year 19,000

WILLIAM R. BEAL LAND IMPROVEment Company to Fanny C. Lyon and others, trustees, &c.; n w corner of Robbins Av and 141st St, 350 ft to 142d St; also, n w corner of Robbins Av and 142d St, 242.11 ft to St. Mary's St, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 30,000

WITTERER, William, to Matilda W. Brewer; s w corner of Boulevard and 109th St; also, n w corner of Boulevard and 108th St, 2 years, (two mortgages). 89,300

WEINBERG, Clara, and others to Caroline M. Butterfield, 3 years..... 25,000

WILLIAMS, Thomas, to John J. Bell; w s of 3d Av, 122.2 ft s of 163d St, demand. 1,500

WOHLFAHRT, Frederick R., to Julius Gerhards; n e s of 14th St, 119 ft s e of 1st Av, leasehold, installments..... 3,800

Assignments of Mortgages.

GALLATIN, Almy G., to Charles W. Sloane $23,000

GERHARDS, Julius, to Victor Gerhards. 3,800

GWYNNE, Elizabeth W., to Catharine Fitzpatrick and another..... 1,500

HIDDEN, Thomas B., and another, as committee, &c., to Adelaide A. Raynolds and another, executors, &c., nine assignments ..... Nominal

HOGAN, Denis, to Michael T. Brophy and others, executors, &c..... 18,450

HERRMAN, James S., executor, &c., to James S. Herrman, trustee..... 8,000

HARRIS, Ann, to Sarah A. Briggs and another 1,000

JORDAN, John, to Peter Doelger..... Nominal

JOHNSON, George F., to Edith Lowenfels. 4,000

KERBY, William, to Franklin L. Sheppard ..... Nominal

MONSON, Alonzo C., trustee, to Atlantic Trust Company, as guardian, &c., two mortgages 22,368

MERRIAM, Henry W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 22,756

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of N. Y. 10,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Mabel Preil 6,035

REEVE, Edward, to Richard M. Nichols, two assignments..... 15,000

RAYNOLDS, Adelaide A., and another, executors, &c., to Edward H. Raynolds, three assignments..... Nom.

RAYNOLDS, Adelaide A., to Edward H. Raynolds, three assignments ..... Nom.

RAYNOLDS, Adelaide A., to Edward H. Raynolds, trustee, &c., three assignments ..... Nom.

RAYNOLDS, Adelaide A., to Edward H. Raynolds, two assignments..... Nom.

REDMAN, James H., and another, executors, &c., to Frank M. Redman..... Nom.

REDMAN, James H., and another, executors, &c., to Joseph E. Redman, Jr..... Nom.

REDMAN, James H., and another, executors, &c., to Pauline and Wilbur M. Redman ..... Nom.

REDMAN, James H., and another, executors, &c., to Angeline A. Bell..... Nom.

REDMAN, James H., and another, executors, &c., to Charles H. Redman..... Nom.

SCHIEFER, Carl, trustee, &c., to Elise Von Wild ..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Newburg Savings Bank..... 30,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Edward Heyman..... 5,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Edward Heyman..... 5,500

VON WILD, Elise, to Miriam Fisher..... 9,000

WHITEHEAD, Aaron P., to Octavia Hobart 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 142d St, 24.11x102.11 to Hamilton Place, x 27.2x118.6; the Emhemn Cornice and Skylight Works against Henry D. Bayne, owner and contractor..... $650

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 142d St, 24.11x102.11 to Hamilton Place, x 27.2x118.6; the Raritan Hollow and Porous Brick Company against Henry D. Bayne, owner and contractor..... 683

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 142d St, 24.11x102.11 to Hamilton Place x27.2x 118.6; William Longworth against Henry D. Bayne, owner and contractor..... 990

INTERVALE AV, w s, 300 ft s of Home St, 25x67; John J. Somers against Mrs. E. G. Vingaprova, owner and contractor; Raymond Vingaprova, contractor..... 275

KELLY ST, w s, 165 ft s of 167th St, 100x100; Dimock & Fink Co. against Annie Bentz, owner; Farrington & Flachbart, contractors..... 381

KIRKSIDE AV, w s, 300.11 ft n of Wellesley St, 50.2x122.2x50x126.3; George Armstrong against Frederick Neugass, owner; Horace B. C. Robinson, contractor 2,500

SPRING ST, 149; John N. Dyer & Son against George A. Saward, owner and contractor 342

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 450 ft s of 156th St, 104.1x90; M. Jessie Constant against John McGavock, owner and contractor. 102

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 112th St, 118x74x—x136; de Hierapolis & Levy against Anna J. Lennon, owner; William F. Lennon, contractor..... 1,160

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of Alden Place, x—; Adamant Manufacturing Company of America against S. H. Vanderbeek, owner and contractor..... 1,439

WOOSTER ST, 153 and 157; John N. Dyer & Son against George A. Saward, owner and contractor 928

WOOSTER ST, 155 and 157; Eagle Cornice and Skylight Works against George A. Saward, owner and contractor..... 325

5TH ST, n s, 103 ft e of Greene Av, 175x 100; Arthur Friedt against Emil S. Benham & Co., owners; John McBirney, contractor 52

38TH ST, 102 East; Buttle & Van Emburg against Minnie J. Knowlton, owner; W. W. Graham Company, contractor.... 520

72D ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 25x 100; Ephraim Davidson against Sarah Levenson, owner; Charles J. Perry, contractor 139

72D ST, 139 East; Maxwell & Dempsey against Sarah Leavenson, owner; Charles J. Perry, contractor..... 99

99TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100; Sullivan Conforti against Babette Blumenthal, owner; Generoso Avellone & Co., contractors..... 968

150TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Samuel H. Vanderbeek against George Pickel, owner and contractor; Patrick Donohue, contractor..... 136

166TH ST, s s, 185.11 ft e of Brook Av, 50x 100; Heil Brothers & Stors against Joseph Stewart, owner and contractor..... 405

184TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of 11th Av, 25x 100; William Whelan against John Anderson, owner; Quinn & Fitzsimmons, contractors 18

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

52D ST, 336 to 342, and 386 West; Charles Weinstein, on Peter Herter & Son, to Albany Venetian Blind Company..... $192

Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, 525 and 527; Jacob A. Zimmermann against Henry S. Meyer and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, J. N. Moore.

LENOX AV, s e corner of 115th St, 27.11x100; John J. Jones and another, trustees, against William L. Hamilton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. F. Coffin.

10TH ST, n e s, 253 ft n w of 3d Av, 23x89.10x 24.3x77.5, leasehold; J. Blackburn Miller against Martin H. Roberts and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. T. Goodwin.

54TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x 100.5; Stanley W. Dexter, executor, &c., against Eliza A. Ferris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Whitehead, Dexter & Osborn.

119TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x 100.11; Joseph Hamershlag and another against Oscar Duryea, (action to recover a judgment, &c.;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

115TH ST, n w corner of Lenox Av, 97x100.11; Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul against Frederick Aldhous and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

132D ST, n s, 180 ft e of 8th Av, 75x99.11; Adrian Iselin against Ezra A. Tuttle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. de F. Foster.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 406—The Houston and Texas Central Railway Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Texas.—Argument concluded by R. S. Lovett for the plaintiff in error.

No. 104—The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, appellants, vs. the Board of Works of the State of West Virginia.—Submitted by J. B. Sommerville and J. Dunbar for the appellant and by T. S. Riley, Edgar P. Rucker, and Thayer Melvin for the appellee.

No. 45—Josephine W. Wupperman, appellant, vs. the steamship Carib Prince, &c.

No. 79—The Franklin Sugar Refining Company, appellant, vs. the steamship Silvia, and

No. 88—Calderon, appellant, vs. the Atlas Steamship Company, Limited.—Reassigned for argument Feb. 21, after the cases already set down for that day.

No. 94—Elizabeth Wetsell et al., appellants, vs. the Minnesota Railway Transfer Company et al.—Argued by Ernest Howard Hunter and John W. Hinsdale for the appellants and by C. K. Davis for the appellee.

Call for to-day: 336, (and 337, 338, and 339,) 368 and 425, (and 463 and 464.)

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 26.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 11:30 A. M.

40—Union Pacific Railroad Co. vs. Dike.
66—International Bank of St. Louis vs. Faber.
67—Maloy vs. Duden.
68—In re Hirsch.
71—Brown vs. Reed Mfg. Co.
72—Scott vs. Steam Dredge Charles E. Wiswall.
73—Hubbard vs. Manhattan Trust Co.
74—Merritt vs. Steamship Lamington.
102—Same vs. same.
75—Barrie, Steamer H. Whitney.
76—Met. S. S. Co. vs. Harris.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

Issues of Law in Suits at Law.
9—Leiter vs. Ronalds.
8—U. S. vs. Dierckhoff. Equity Calendar.
36—Mallory vs. Mackaye.
37—Mackaye vs. Mallory.
90—Fenton Metallic Mfg. Co. vs. Chase.
30—Amer. Graphophone Co. vs. Leeds.
91—Knapp vs. Levy.
4—Holly vs. Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.
38—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. N. Y. Air Brake Co.
92—Union Harrow Co. vs. Woodhouse.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Edward Ladew vs. John W. Hart et al., appellants; Lafayette E. Pruyne vs. Adams Furniture and Manufacturing Company, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Emil Kasschan, appellant, vs. Theodore Roosevelt and other Police Commissioners.—Order of Appellate Division and the determination of the Commissioners reversed, with costs in all courts.

Joseph R. Swan, appellant, vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 267, 300, 205, 302, 849, 304, 308, 309.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts—Beekman, P. J., Gildersleeve and Giegerich, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

14—Darcy vs. Steger.
15—Szerlip vs. Baier.
16—Same vs. same.
17—Sipp vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.

Appeals from District Courts.

36—Staiber vs. Marshall.
26—Nimmo vs. Harway.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Gaines & Co. vs. Oestreicher.
2—Mott vs. Mott.
3—People, &c., vs. Amer. Steam Boiler Ins. Co.
4—In re Alexander.
5—Levy vs. Levy.
6—People ex rel. Cory vs. Collis.
7—Bailey vs. Ayres.
8—Franklin Sav. Bank vs. Mescall.
9—Belden vs. Sigfried.
10—Phila. & Read. Coal & Iron Co. vs. Wood.
11—Renkauff vs. Renkauff.
12—Pellarin vs. Oeschlimun.
13—Bailey vs. Carter.
14—Shepard & Morse Lumber Co. vs. Burleigh.
15—Kline vs. Kline.
16—In re S. M. Bixby & Co.
17—Muir vs. Muir.
18—Gitterman vs. Joseph.
19—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Mayor, &c.
20—German Sav. Bank vs. Goerlitz.
21—Tod vs. Coffin.
22—Meserole vs. Apgar.
23—Strelber vs. Hook.
24—In re Riley.
25—Elsner vs. Plant.
26—In re Bischoff.
27—George vs. Joy.
28—Vath vs. Vath.
29—Meyer vs. Kaufman.
30—Hill vs. Holl.
31—Costabile vs. D'Alessio.
32—Balestrini vs. Alminone.
33—Thomas vs. Johnson.
34—Cohen vs. Cohen.
35—Kirshenbaum vs. Kirshenbaum.
36—In re Reduced Enamel Paint Co.
43—Calmvaert vs. Delafon.
45—Mahoney vs. Nat. Life Assn. of Hartford.
46—Smith vs. Streifler.
47—In re Barry St.
48—Smyth vs. Seaich.
49—In re Whistler.
50—Killough vs. Magnusson.
51—Bach vs. Hoppie.
52—Schwietering vs. Herman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

6168—Reynolds vs. Reynolds.
5984—Welt vs. Welt.
5984—Stewart vs. Stewart.
5511—Armijo vs. Armijo.
6139—Gray vs. Gray.
5965—Henry vs. Henry.
5127—Seligman vs. Seligman.
5526—Verges vs. Verges.
5999—Huber vs. Huber.
4912—Markowitz vs. Markowitz.
6001—Hennigar vs. Hennigar.
5996—Garrison vs. Garrison.
5992—Park vs. Park.
5989—Morris vs. Morris.
5982—Grossman vs. Grossman.
5977—Taylor vs. Taylor.
5971—Martin vs. Martin.
5970—Bjork vs. Bjork.
5831—Tyson vs. Tyson.
5166—Nassar vs. Nassar.
6162—Weinstein vs. Weinstein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

5744—Gould Paper Co. vs. Frank.
4950—Simonson vs. Gray.
5012—Chadwick vs. Zaiss.
3942—Atlantic Trust Co. vs. Powell.
4853—Geiseler vs. Geiseler.
5858—Kaschovitz vs. Kaschovitz.
6005—Bergamo vs. Brennan.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6182.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

13416—Cruise vs. Consolidated Gas Co.
14117—Newton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14048—Schwandt vs. Hoe
14696—Johnson vs. Chatterton.
14839—Dobbins vs. Hurlburt.
14960—N. Y. Bank Note Co. vs. Kerr.
14991—Schneider vs. Zucker.
14379—Wasserberger vs. Jackson.
14375—Muetzler vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
14995—Sessler vs. Strickler.
12780—Helbig vs. Cass Realty Co.
14424—Ferris vs. Baird.
13912—Webb vs. Roosevelt.
14800—Alling vs. Stern.
14912—Guenther vs. Pfluger.
10049—Pondir vs. Huntington.
14782—Weiller vs. Ahren.
14050—Dept. of Bldgs. vs. Yetter.
14870—Townsend vs. Excelsior Electric Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part II. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., and V. for trial.

8250—Bale vs. Unicorn Silk Mfg. Co.
5894—Keegan vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8294—Rosenthal vs. Cook.
8888—Harkness vs. Earle.
6490—Block vs. American Credit Indemnity Co.
4408—Roesch vs. Union Ry. Co.
3657—Lowy vs. same.
6885—Barry vs. Crimmins.
8430—Decker vs. Massachusetts Benefit Life Association.
5378—Mearns vs. Central Railroad of New Jersey.
7665—Smith vs. Wilkinson.
8624—Redmond vs. The Mayor, &c.
7782—Joslin vs. Phoenix.
5315—Newman vs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
8037—Kauffeld vs. Lyman.
8333—Weill vs. Metzler.
8180—Chanet vs. Lynch.
4158—McCarthy vs. Thorn.
8790—McFadden vs. Dunne.
7839—Quinlan v

EXCURSIONS.

MID-WINTER TOURS
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There is a choice of two routes for the outward trip—one via Chicago and Santa Fé, the other via Chattanooga, New Orleans, San Antonio, El Paso, etc. These parties will be under personal escort throughout, and the journey will be made in special trains of elegant vestibuled palace sleeping cars, with dining cars. There will be visits in California to San Diego, Riverside, Redlands, Pasadena, Los Angeles, Avalon, on Santa Catalina Island, San Francisco, San Rafael, San José, and Monterey, and the parties will return over the Sierra Nevada by daylight, visiting Salt Lake City, Denver, and Manitou, with daylight views of the Gorges and Canons of Colorado. There will be sojourns at some of the **Finest Hotels in America**, including the Auditorium in Chicago, or the new St. Charles in New Orleans, Hotel del Coronado, Van Nuys, and Westminster, Hotel Green and La Fintoresca, Hotel Metropole, Palace Hotel in San Francisco, Hotel Rafael, Hotel Vendome, Hotel del Monte, Hotel Knutsford in Salt Lake City, and The Brown Palace Hotel in Denver. **A Delightful Round of Travel and Sight-seeing.**

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including first-class railway travel, a double berth in sleeping cars, all hotel accommodations, transfers, carriage rides, and incidental meals during entire trip.

Other tours to Europe, Japan, Around the World, Mexico, etc.

☞Send for descriptive book, mentioning information desired.

Raymond & Whitcomb
Tours and Tickets
31 East Fourteenth St., Union Square West, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As competent chambermaid and to assist with laundry work, or to assist with sewing. Present employer's, 24 West 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—As chambermaid in private family; best city references. T., care of Brennan, 148 East 44th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; desserts, baking; wages, $25 to $30; city reference. 24 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook for a family; understands cooking in all its branches; personal references. E. N., Box 107, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a competent woman; is good cook and laundress, and is a good baker; good city reference. 490 6th Av., Room 9.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; soups, desserts, pastry; best city reference. Z. X., 821 6th Av.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a refined Protestant French young girl; cheerful disposition; good packer; as traveling companion; well recommended. Mlle. F., Box 109, 1,269 Broadway.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Late with Redfern, London; Worth and Doucet, Paris; wishes more customers, at home or out, by day; costumes from $6 up; lawns from $5; evening waists, $5.50; gowns and furs altered and repaired; trial solicited. Mme. Amélie 265 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced dressmaker wishes work; $2 per day; out. L. Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By competent French nursery governess or companion in American family; English, Spanish; entire charge children; good teacher; best references. Mlle. O., 149 West 36th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By lady's maid for first-class family; dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; willing to travel; wages, $25 monthly; highest references; letter only. Marie McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly competent French lady's maid; hairdresser, dressmaker, packer; highest city references. Duchene, 142 Columbus Av.

MAID, &c.—By maid and seamstress; Scotch; understands hairdressing; 2½ years' reference. E. C., 148 Garside St., Newark, N. J.

MAID, &c.—By American as competent maid and first-class dressmaker; best city reference. Care McCabe, 591 Park Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Scotch Protestant as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; best city reference. 226 West 27th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent infant's nurse, to take entire charge; best city references; wages, $25. 590 3d Av., Foxton's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—As seamstress, maid and seamstress; willing to assist with light duties; city reference. A. M., 1,242 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, lately landed, as waitress and chambermaid; private family. 145 West 98th St.; Blash's bell.

Miscellaneous.

UPSTAIRS WORK, &c.—By young girl to do upstairs work; willing to assist with other work; city reference. 1,353 2d Av.; Colerich's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, &c.—HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By French couple as first-class butler-valet and housekeeper or parlormaid; highly recommended by employers; New York, country, or traveling. Z. Z., 325 West 40th St.

BUTLER.—Highly recommended for capability and character; tall, neat-appearing, intelligent man; thirteen years' experience as first-class butler; four years with one employer; excellent references. N., Box 26, 446 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a thoroughly capable and reliable servant; Swede; married; strictly sober, neat, and trustworthy; having long personal and written city references. Prahl, 110 East 56th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—As a first-class butler or valet; highest city references. Butler, Box 108, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler in private family; best of city references. J. H., Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—German; intelligent, sober, honest, neat, and obliging. Ernst Lang, 164 East 28th St.

BUTLER.—Gentleman recommends his butler as a first-class man in every respect. L. G., Box 268, 530 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a high-class butler; 5 years in one place. Lubben, 364 East 72d St.

Furnacemen.

FURNACEMAN.—Steam or hot-air furnaces to attend to, or other work, by reliable man; first-class reference. G. Kiril, 251 Columbus Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By married gardener; thoroughly experienced in care of private place; understands cultivation of roses, carnations, and violets; growing and forcing vegetables, fruits, and plants; best of references. Dubeck, care M. O'Shea, 326 Clinton St., Hoboken, N. J.

GARDENER.—Able to take full charge of garden, greenhouse, and everything about a place; Protestant; married; one child; can furnish good reference. Box 98, Irvington-on-Hudson.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, willing and obliging, to make himself generally useful; references. U., Box 35, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

UPHOLSTERER.—Carpets sewed and laid; fine furniture repairing. Nugent, 1,465 2d Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

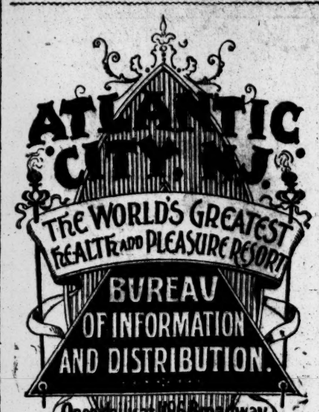
WANTED—Model; 36 bust. Apply 58 Division St. Fellenz & Goldberg.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

NOTICE
TO PRINTERS.
Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WINTER RESORTS.



HADDON HALL,
ON THE BEACH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The Deservedly Popular All-the-Year Resort.

Three and a quarter hours from New York City. Through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.

Golf Links in course of preparation.

Every known modern hotel appointment.

Rooms en suite, baths attached. Lift to street level. Delightful sun parlor overlooking the famous beach promenade and the ocean.

Seasonable pleasures and amusements. The climate at Atlantic City during the Winter is remarkable for its mildness. The air, seldom severely cold, is at all times healthy and invigorating.

Write for booklet and information.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THOMASVILLE, GA.,
PINEY WOODS HOTEL
WM. E. DAVIES, Proprietor.
HARVEY S. DENISON, Superintendent.
NOW OPEN.
GOOD ROADS—GOLF LINKS—QUAIL SHOOTING.
New York Office: F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Ave.

Lakewood, New Jersey.
LAUREL HOUSE,
Open from October 1st to June 1st.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
Circulars of FRED'K SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

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STAMMERING
and all nervous affections of speech thoroughly corrected. For outline of treatment and testimonials from eminent men and pupils address F. A. BRYANT, M. D., 9 West 14th St., N. Y.

THE MISSES WREAKS,
12 EAST 72D STREET,
Thoroughly Graded School for Girls.
Kindergarten under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes.

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Madison Square, N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn.
Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

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CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular.
CORTINA'S ACADEMY, 44 W. 34th St.

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MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR'S, 108 WEST 55th St.—Private lessons and classes. Waltz thoroughly taught. Send for circulars.

TEACHERS.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS.—By Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. Videre, 138 West 49th St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

WRITE for the new illustrated catalogue (post-paid) of the **HARDMAN PIANO,** famous
Prices and terms to suit the times.
HARDMAN, PECK & CO., Man'f'rs, 138 5th Av.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

TRUST SALE OF VALUABLE COTTON MILLS

Known as Tuscaloosa Mfg. Co., Village of Cottondale, Ala., including Mill of 10,500 spindles, equipped with looms, blade and coarse white goods; in running order; 1,790 acres of land, with coal mines. For particulars, address GEO. A. SEARCY, Assignee, Tuscaloosa Mfg. Co.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CADY, ARTEMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTEMAS S. CADY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John W. Pirsson, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1897. JOHN CADY PARSONS, JAMES B. PARSONS, Executors. JOHN W. PIRSSON, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, N. Y. d15-law6mW

CARL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CARL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 135 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1897. CATHARINE CARL, Executrix. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executrix, 155 Broadway. d1-law6mW&je1

DOSCHER, JOHN CHRISTOPHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHRISTOPHER DOSCHER late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Holm & Smith, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of February next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1897. MARY DOSCHER, Executrix. HOLM & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. au18-law6mW

GOULD, JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY GOULD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Lyndhurst, in Tarrytown, Westchester Co., New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1897. GEORGE J. GOULD, EDWIN GOULD, HELEN M. GOULD, HOWARD GOULD, Executors. JOHN F. DILLON, Attorney for Executors, 195 Broadway, New York. o20-law6mW

HAVEMEYER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ewing, Whitman & Ewing, No. 41 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of April, next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, JENNIE B. H. CAMPBELL, Administrators. EWING, WHITMAN & EWING, Attorneys for Administrators, 41 Wall Street, New York City. o13-law6mW

HAZARD, FANNIE REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNIE REBECCA HAZARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1897. EDWARD N. BOND, Executor. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Executor, 52 William Street, New York. d29-law6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IVES, HENRY S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lillian Gertrude Ives, Anne Ives Striker, David E. Austen, Receiver of Taxes, Henry B. Morehead, Russell Sage, Edward M. Tucke, William Paxon, Jr., Daniel B. Halstead, and George Gildersleeve, as Executors; Judson Harmon, William H. Parkinson, Receiver of Taxes, John H. Hankinson, Clara Belle Graham, Channing M. Britton, Charles J. Richter, William Brewster, Frank O. Burridge, Lee S. Burridge, Thomas McKay, Sylvester B. Sage, Louis F. George, William Henry Gunther, Franklin L. Gunther, William B. Clark, Frank Haviland, Gorham Manufacturing Company, Lawrence Klosset, Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, Ferdinand W. Chase, John J. Gibbons, Timothy J. Martin, Sarah F. Mead, Park & Tilford, The Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Albert Baer, C. A. Church, Gilbert T. Reeder, Arthur J. Reeder, Ewen McIntyre, Ewen McIntyre, Jr., Walter J. Lee, S. R. Kepler, Thomas Tomlinson, Tiffany & Co., New York Cab Company, Limited, William L. McLane, Franklin H. Knower, William Scott, Cooper & Jarvis, Stephen A. Cooper, Duncan Guiney, The Meriden Britannia Company, James Stroud, William B. Wood, Seymour Horton, The Consolidated Gas Company, Furnsell Manufacturing Company, Charles Jones, Walton Oxygen Works, Samuel W. Battle, James E. Ware, Dr. A. Brooks, Ephraim M. Youmans, executor; Charles Thorley, Jr., Louise A. Co., Margaret A. Flynn, Marion Davey, John R. Caswell, William M. Massey, Thadeus W. Thrash, Patrick H. Thrash, B. F. Traitel, B. D. Traitel, J. Dansig, Ernest Stedman, assignee of Julius Kurtz; Davis Collamore & Co., Limited; James F. Shady, and all other persons interested in the estate of HENRY S. IVES, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court-House in the City of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the distribution of the surplus moneys which have been paid into said Surrogate's Court to the credit of the estate of Henry S. Ives, deceased, among the persons entitled thereto, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] fixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

THOMPSON & KOSS, Attorneys for Executor, 256 Broadway, New York. 15-law5wW

MARQUIS, ROBERT M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT M. MARQUIS, late of the City of New York, engineer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 42 West 20th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. HELEN M. MARQUIS, Administratrix. EDWARD B. MERRILL, Attorney for Administratrix. o13-law6mW

MYERS, ALICE E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George Gormley, if living, and, if dead, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of said George Gormley, whose names and parts of whose names and whose place or places of residence are unknown and cannot, after diligent inquiry, be ascertained, send greeting:

Whereas, Jane A. McKenna of the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1885, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 1st day of March, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County of New York, at the City of New York, the 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk Surrogate's Court.

TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Petitioner, 247 Broadway. j12-law6wW

PLYER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. PLYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, namely, the office of Tyler & Durand, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December, 1897. GEORGE G. PLYER, Administrator. TYLER & DURAND, Attorneys for Administrator, 146 Broadway, New York City. d15-law6mW

RONCKENDORFF, GEORGE READ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE READ RONCKENDORFF, late of the City of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, namely, the office of Ivers, Hornblower Byrne, Taylor & Miller, No. 80 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1897. CATHERINE RONCKENDORFF, as Administratrix of the Estate of George Read Roackendorff.

SAUNDERS, PHILLIPPA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Agnes Davies, (nee Scott;) Elizabeth Emma Lunns, Edith Helen Brooks, (nee Gosden,) Charles Louis Gosden, Jane Gosden, Sophia Gosden, Maria I. Duffy, Arthur P. Duffy, Maria Rooley, Evergreen Cemetery, and to all persons interested in the estate of PHILIPPA SAUNDERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the eighteenth day of February, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles T. Duffy and Carl E. Kessler, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
d29-law6wW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

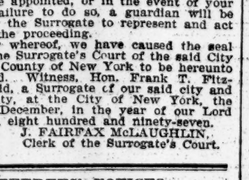
108TH STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, city and County of New York.—JAMES MURRAY and ROBERT HILL, plaintiffs, against CARL J. LAGESSEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 17th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Wednesday, the 16th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment named and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street and the easterly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, and parallel with said One Hundred and Eighth Street, fifty feet, and thence southerly and again parallel with said Columbus Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898. FRANCIS SPIER, Referee.

CHAS. S. BLOOMFIELD, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the plaintiffs' claim is three thousand and fifteen and 30-100 ($3,015.30) dollars and interest from January 12th, 1898; the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents outstanding is about $800 upon the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale. Two five-story and basement three-family flat houses.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898. FRANCIS SPIER.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

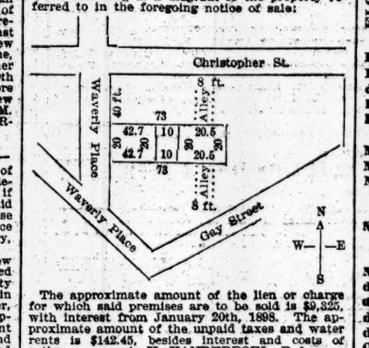
WAVERLY PLACE.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court.—SARAH A. LAWRENCE and MARIE E. DEGRAUW against JOHN R. LEFFERTS, Caroline M. Lefferts, The Department of Buildings of the City of New York, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the 17th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the New York Real Estate and Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, by Thompson and Tryon, auctioneers, the land and premises in said judgment mentioned, and thereon described as follows:

All that certain messuage and lot and parcel of land in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York fronting on Factory Street, now Waverly Place, and beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of said street, distant forty (40) feet southerly from the present southeasterly corner of Factory and Christopher Streets, running thence easterly and parallel with Christopher Street sixty (60) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Factory Street twenty (20) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Christopher Street sixty (60) feet to Factory Street; thence northerly along the line of Factory Street twenty feet to the place of beginning. And also all that certain piece and parcel of land adjoining the last described piece and parcel, and on the easterly side thereof beginning at the southeasterly corner thereof and running thence northerly along the rear line of the said last-described piece and parcel of land twenty (20) feet; thence easterly and parallel with Christopher Street thirteen (13) feet to land formerly of one Foley; thence southerly along said Foley's land and parallel with Factory Street twenty (20) feet to land of Peter Tebow; thence westerly along said Tebow's line and parallel with Christopher Street thirteen feet to the place of beginning. Subject, however, as to that part of the last-mentioned piece of land lying along and adjoining the said Foley's land and eight feet in breadth the whole length from the northerly to the southerly sides to a perpetual easement and right of way of the owners of the lots of land adjoining the hereby granted premises on the northerly and southerly sides. Together with the free right of ingress and egress and of way to the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, in, over, and upon a lane or alley of eight feet in width extending from Christopher Street aforesaid to and over the said part of the said piece of land adjoining Foley's land, and to the southerly boundary of the piece or parcel of land hereby granted or intended so to be, said premises being now known by the street Number 157 Waverly Place. Being the same premises conveyed to Catherine A. Lefferts by William A. Boyd, referee, by deed dated November 9th, 1880, and recorded on the same day in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1560 of Conveyances at Page 355.—Dated New York, January 25, 1898. A. H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

R. F. LEE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 115 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



No. 531 West 30th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien for which the above sale is to be made is $5,662.49, with interest from August 26th, 1897.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens is $1,690.22, and interest, and which amount is to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or is to be paid by the referee.—Dated January 18th, 1898.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Referee.
ja19-2aw8wW&S&f10

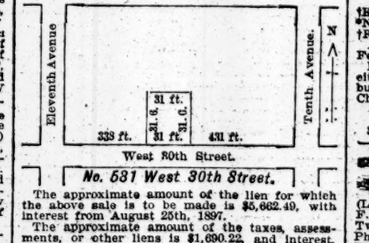
FOURTH AVENUE, ALSO HILLSIDE STREET.—Foreclosure Sale.—Supreme Court, New York County.—IGNATZ BOSKOWITZ, as Trustee for the Mechanics & Traders' Bank, plaintiff, against JOHN STUMMEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date November 18th, 1897, and entered on the 10th day of December, 1897, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 10th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter J. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with all the buildings thereon erected, situate in the City of New York and bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of West Thirtieth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-one (431) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Thirtieth Street; thence running northerly parallel to Tenth Avenue and through the centre of a party wall thirty-one feet six inches; thence westerly and parallel with Thirtieth Street thirty-one feet; thence southerly parallel with Tenth Avenue and through the centre of a party wall thirty-one feet six inches to the northerly side of Thirtieth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Thirtieth Street thirty-one feet to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being known by street No. as 531 West Thirtieth Street.—Dated New York, January 18th, 1898.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



No. 531 West 30th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which said premises are to be sold is $9,325, with interest from January 20th, 1898. The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and water rents is $142.40, besides interest and costs of action. A. H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
ja26-2aw3wW&F&f.17

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as executors of the last will and testament of Jacob G. Fundis, deceased, and as trustee under said will, plaintiff, against FREDERIC O. KETCHAM and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action bearing date the 25th day of August, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 10th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter J. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with all the buildings thereon erected, situate in the City of New York and bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of West Thirtieth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-one (431) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Thirtieth Street; thence running northerly parallel to Tenth Avenue and through the centre of a party wall thirty-one feet six inches; thence westerly and parallel with Thirtieth Street thirty-one feet; thence southerly parallel with Tenth Avenue and through the centre of a party wall thirty-one feet six inches to the northerly side of Thirtieth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Thirtieth Street thirty-one feet to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being known by street No. as 531 West Thirtieth Street.—Dated New York, January 18th, 1898.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

No. 531 West 30th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien for which the above sale is to be made is $5,662.49, with interest from August 26th, 1897.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens is $1,690.22, and interest, and which amount is to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or is to be paid by the referee.—Dated January 18th, 1898.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Referee.
ja19-2aw8wW&S&f10

FOURTH AVENUE, ALSO HILLSIDE STREET.—Foreclosure Sale.—Supreme Court, New York County.—IGNATZ BOSKOWITZ, as Trustee for the Mechanics & Traders' Bank, plaintiff, against JOHN STUMMEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date November 18th, 1897, and entered on the 10th day of December, 1897, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 10th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant eighty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-fourth Street with said easterly side of Fourth Avenue; thence running easterly and parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with said Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches; thence running westerly and again parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches to said easterly side of Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches to the point of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which, upon a certain map entitled "Map of One Hundred and Twenty-eight acres of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, part of the estate of Isaac Dykeman, deceased, known as the Fort George property, dated September 15th, 1868, R. Rosa, Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York November 7th, 1868, as Map 697, and which parcel is distinguished and known thereon as No. 135, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre of the street laid out by Commissioners of Central Park, and designated on said map as Hillside Street, at the southeasterly side of Plot No. 134, on said map; thence running southwesterly along said southeasterly side of Plot No. 134 on said map, two hundred and twenty-six feet two inches to the land of Thomas J. Powers; thence running southeasterly along the land of Thomas J. Powers fifty feet; thence running northeasterly along the northwesterly side of Plot No. 136, on said map, two hundred twenty-six feet four inches to the centre of Hillside Street, and thence running northwesterly along said centre line on Hillside Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 24th, 1897.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 16th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated New York, January 17th, 1898.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja19-2aw4wW&M

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. WALKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. O'Brien, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, the 31st day of August, 1897.

GEORGE H. WALKER, JR. CHARLES R. WALKER, Administrators. JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Attorney for Administrators, 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City. sept1-law6mW

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels.

FALL AND WINTER RESORTS
and rates of apartments in any Hotel below, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
{ 23 Fifth Ave., New York.
{ 90 Regent St., London.
{ 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p.,$4 up
Atlantic City, N. J. Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do .....Hotel Brighton, a. p., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)...Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Atlanta, Ga..Hotel Aragon, ep, $1.50 up; ap, $3 up
Augusta, Ga..Hotel Bon Air, (Golf links,)ap.$4 up
Baltimore, Md

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Resolutions Against Fewer Postal Deliveries Adopted by the Council and the Board.

EDUCATION BUDGET SUBMITTED

Increase of Over $1,000,000 for Manhattan and Bronx—Ordinance for a Bureau of Licenses Adopted by the Council.

The Municipal Assembly met yesterday, both houses conducting themselves with better regard for the rules than heretofore. The Council met at 1 o'clock, President Guggenheimer in the chair. The session was short, adjournment being taken at 2:15. Both the Council and the Board adopted, under a suspension of the rules, the following resolution, which was introduced by Councilman Christman and transmitted to the board:

Resolved, That we protest against any curtailment of the postal deliveries and facilities in this city as unwise and as destructive of that commercial and industrial growth which this City of New York was destined to attain.

Resolved, That we protest against any false spirit of economy which seeks to limit public expenditure at the cost of inferior service by the discharge of faithful public servants, as the letter carriers of this city have proved themselves to be. We do not believe that this city, where so large a profit is realized for the Post Office Department, should have its postal facilities crippled for the benefit of hamlets and villages.

The Board of Education submitted to the Municipal Council its report, adopted by the board on Jan. 12, containing the budget for 1898 for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The total amount is $6,962,145.92, for expenses coming under the headings of salaries, rents, supplies, temporary school buildings, incidental expenses, general, repair fund, and miscellaneous. The board also submitted a report, estimating at $125,000 the amount required for the College of the City of New York.

The school's appropriation for 1897 was $5,931,239.89, the present budget representing an increase of over $1,000,000. The following statement from the report shows the annual net increase in the funds required for school purposes:

1893 over 1892	$70,474.59
1894 over 1893	199,304.04
1895 over 1894	328,288.87
1896 over 1895	716,879.45
1897 over 1896	361,248.30
1898 over 1897	1,055,533.84

The following table shows the average increase in attendance, the appropriations for eight years, and the per capita cost of maintaining the schools:

Year.	Average Attendance.	Increase of Attendance.	Per Cent. of Increase.	School Moneys.	Per Capita.
1891	137,849	1,723	1.25	$4,267,367.00	$30.95
1892	141,508	3,659	2.59	4,448,355.00	31.43
1893	146,070	4,562	3.22	4,524,830.00	30.98
1894	154,314	8,244	5.64	4,634,134.00	30.03
1895	163,339	9,025	5.85	4,962,428.00	30.38
1896	175,000	11,661	7.14	5,679,302.00	32.45
1897	*183,000	8,000	4.57	5,931,239.89	32.41
1898	*195,000	12,000	6.55	6,986,773.73	35.83

*Estimated.

Councilman Brice presented a resolution at the request of the West Side Improvement Association, protesting against the use of four railway tracks on Amsterdam Avenue, and directing the Corporation Counsel to take steps necessary to compel the Third Avenue and Metropolitan Railway Companies to use joint tracks. The resolution was referred.

President Guggenheimer notified the Council that there were eight absentees, and that hereafter he should do what he could to compel the attendance of all members.

A message submitted to the Council by Mayor Van Wyck contained the annual statement of the Cooper Union. The total expenditures for the year ending Dec. 31, 1897, were $61,831.17.

The ordinance to establish a Bureau of Licenses, which failed of passage at the last session, three Republican members having voted against it, was reintroduced in Committee of the Whole and passed. Alderman Leich, who opposed the ordinance last week, voted aye, with the understanding that a branch office should be established in Brooklyn.

By a unanimous vote the Council revoked the ordinance turning over the old Hall of Records to the National Historical Society for a museum.

The Council adopted a resolution setting aside the old Eighth Precinct Station house, at Prince and Wooster Streets, as a house for the Municipal Court of the First District and adjourned.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Some Amusing Matters Considered—The Question of Rules—Criticism of the Council.

The Board of Aldermen considered yesterday several amusing matters, among them the question whether or not Mrs. Parsons of 193 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, should have a float at the foot of West Twelfth Street, in Coney Island Creek. The resolution was introduced by Alderman Keegan, and it authorized Mrs. Parsons to put a float in Coney Island Creek. The board could see no objection to the granting of such permission, but the members were divided as to the proper committee to which the resolution should be referred. President Woods was himself in doubt, but thought that it ought to be sent to the Law Committee. Alderman Goodman thought otherwise.

"May I ask, Mr. President," he said, "by what right you send this resolution to the Law Committee? That committee, it seems to me, already has all it can do to pass upon the matters now before it, without being obliged to tackle the important question of Mrs. Parson's float, and whether this board has or has not the power to permit her to place it in Coney Island Creek. I don't see that there should be any objection to granting such permission, but some other committee should pass upon it."

President Woods finally decided to refer the resolution to the Committee on Docks and Ferries.

A resolution was introduced to accord permission to a resident of Ovington Avenue, Brooklyn, to move a building from its present site to the other side of the street. The question then arose as to liability in case the building should tumble down in transit. Some of the Aldermen thought that if the building should fall down and injure some one, the members of the board would be individually liable for damages. However, they finally decided to take chances and pass the resolution.

Alderman Stewart of Brooklyn scared the board into defeating a resolution to pay Crowley's Eighth Regiment Band $350 for music furnished at the City Hall on New Year's Day. The board approved the report of the Finance Committee appropriating $450 for decorating City Hall Park for the inauguration, but when the resolution to pay for music was introduced, Alderman Stewart objected. He affirmed that any Alderman who voted for the resolution was liable to imprisonment; that an appropriation for such a purpose was clearly illegal; that the Supreme Court had decided a similar question which had arisen with regard to the appropriations made by the Board of Aldermen in Brooklyn for the Columbian celebration in 1892. He said that he should vote against the resolution, and that it ought to be killed.

The board was thrown into a panic at this announcement, and the resolution was killed, fifteen members voting against it. It was learned afterward that the charters of Brooklyn and New York differed with regard to such expenditures, and that the old New York board acted within its rights in appropriating money for music. The resolution will be passed next week.

Upon motion of Alderman Goodman the rules of the board adopted at the second session were suspended and the rules that governed the old board of New York during the years 1895, 1896, and 1897 were adopted, pending the revision of the rules originally reported.

Alderman Goodman said that under the new rules the business of the board had been confused, and that it was absolutely necessary to transact business under rules that the members could understand.

Alderman Glick, Chairman of the Committee on Rules, objected to the wording of Alderman Goodman's resolution "indefinitely to suspend the rules." He said that he wanted the word "indefinitely" stricken out.

Alderman Goodman accepted the amendment, adding: "If the gentleman will agree to continue the old rules until the new rules are revised."

"We refuse to enter into any deals or agreement with the minority," said Alderman Glick.

A resolution was introduced appointing Dr. J. McMahon Brown physician at the Kings County Penitentiary. The resolution was defeated, all the Republicans and Aldermen Cronin and Wafer, Democrats, voting in the negative. The explanation given was that the matter had not been considered by the Committee on Salaries and Appointments.

The board had a good deal to say in criticism of the resolution sent in from the Council, the subject matter of which had already been brought before the board in the form of original resolutions. The members of the board were inclined to think that the Council was usurping some of their prerogatives. They thought that the Council should be willing once in a while to concur in some of the acts of the board.

"Why should not the Council treat us with the same courtesy that they expect us to extend to them?" asked Alderman Goodman, and the board applauded the sentiment. Some of the Aldermen said: "Let the Council pass upon some of the resolutions that we send up, and then we'll consider their resolutions."

After the Aldermen had thus eased their minds they discarded the Council resolutions that were awaiting concurrence and put them into the hands of the committees.

CATHOLIC PRELATES SUED.

Father Dent Has Asked $100,000 Damages from Archbishop Corrigan and Others for Alleged False Imprisonment.

The Rev. Father Francis Dent has begun a suit for $100,000 damages against Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Joseph L. Keane, the Rev. Anacletus De Angelis, Superior of the Friars Minor in this country; William T. Schley, and the Society of Friars Minor of the Order of St. Francis. He charges false imprisonment and malicious prosecution, Father Dent, who is a resident of Brooklyn, has been fighting in the courts for four years to secure reinstatement in the Society of Friars Minor.

On one of the trials growing out of the expulsion, Father Dent, who conducted the trials himself, produced a paper written in the Latin language and said to be a copy of a rescript issued by the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars at Rome, restoring to him all his rights as a member of the order. Col. George Bliss, the opposing counsel, pleaded surprise and a juror was withdrawn. Afterward Col. Bliss went before the Grand Jury with some priests from Rome and with the Rev. Anacletus De Angelis, and Father Dent was indicted for perjury. The indictment was afterward dismissed, and it was reported that Father Dent subsequently settled all his troubles with the Roman Catholic Church by accepting the sum of $10,000 in cash. Mr. Schley was the law partner of Col. Bliss, who is now dead.

Father Dent's complaint, which has been filed in the Kings County Clerk's office, alleges that the charge of perjury made by the defendants was untrue, and that they knew it to be untrue. He was arrested on Oct. 30, 1893, taken before the Court of Sessions, held in custody twenty-seven hours, and led as a felon through the streets of Brooklyn. The indictment was dismissed on his motion on Dec. 18, 1896.

The plaintiff alleges that the facts were extensively published in the newspapers; that he endured great mental anguish because of the indignities heaped upon him; that he was under the care of a physician for three years on account of mental and bodily suffering caused by the indictment and arrest; that as a member of the Society of Friars Minor of the Order of St. Francis he had a right in and to property, according to his rank as a priest, during his lifetime; that he had pending an action against the society for reinstatement and for $50,000 damages; that the prosecution caused him to delay the civil action for three years, and that "having suffered from said delay, indictment, arrest, and prosecution, he was forced to accept $10,000 as a consideration for the discontinuance of his civil action."

CUPID AND TRAIN WRECKING.

Fireman's Wife Says Her Former Lover Tried to Ditch Her Husband's Train Because She Jilted Him.

At the examination at Far Rockaway of George Jones, thirty-two years of age, of Inwood, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of train wrecking, an astonishing story was told by Mrs. Hannah Griffin, who appeared as complainant. She is the wife of Burt Griffin, the fireman on the "theatre train," upon which the wrecking attempt was made. She and Griffin were recently married. Mrs. Griffin told Judge Smith that she believed Jones had tried to wreck the train so as to get even with her husband because she had married him, instead of Jones.

Mrs. Griffin said that she was Hannah Wauza up to two weeks ago, and that when she married Burt Griffin, Jones, who had wanted to marry her, swore he would be revenged, telling her that he would kill her husband. Therefore she thinks he tried to wreck her husband's train.

It is alleged that Jones is an ex-convict, and that he escaped from the Queens County Jail last Summer, and had not been arrested until Detectives Sarvis and Burns of the Long Island Railroad and Detectives Donahue and McCarthy of the New York Central Office ran him down for the attempt at train wrecking.

It is asserted that a brakeman, walking along the track about 1 o'clock last Saturday morning, saw Jones run away from a lot of obstructions that had been placed on the track, there being another man with him. The brakeman placed torpedoes on the track and ran back to Lawrence, reaching that station just as the theatre train pulled in there with fifty passengers on board. The obstructions consisted of a sixteen-foot iron pipe and pieces of lumber, all being chained to the track. Some fishplates had been removed, so that the engine would surely have been derailed.

Jones was remanded until Saturday, by which time the detectives hope to have the other man in custody.

ST. JOHN'S TRUSTEES MEET.

More Than $2,000,000 Already Donated for the Protestant Cathedral.

The Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine held their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at the See House, in Lafayette Place. Only six of the Trustees were present—Bishop Potter, President; George Macculloch Miller, Secretary; Dr. Brown, Dr. Cady, Dean Hoffman, and Mr. Babcock.

Ten thousand dollars was appropriated for quarrying rock in the Frontenac Quarries, Wisconsin, which have been leased by the trustees. This stone is of a light buff tint, and was selected from samples sent from all parts of the country as the most suitable for the finishing work in the choir of the cathedral. The completion of the choir is to be pushed as rapidly as possible. It will cost $1,000,000, and will be only a small part of the great cathedral itself.

Bishop Potter announced that he had received a gift of $10,000 from "a friend of the project" who resides on the Pacific Coast. The donations to the cathedral now amount to more than $2,000,000.

THE HEARING IN O'SHEA'S CASE.

Some Say the Tombs Night Deputy Warden Is Incompetent.

The hearing in the case of Night Deputy Warden Edward O'Shea of the Tombs Prison, who is accused by Warden Fallon of incompetency and other offenses, was continued yesterday in the prison office before Commissioner of Corrections Francis J. Lantry. The hearing was adjourned to next Friday.

The first witness called was Joseph Deutsch, who was the prison caterer from Jan. 1, 1896, to Jan. 19, 1898. Deutsch testified that Walter K. Freeman during his confinement was allowed to go into the Warden's dining room, where he received friends and drank beer with them from the Warden's private stock. Iasigi, the Turkish Consul, imprisoned for larceny, was in the Warden's room every day. These things happened under different Wardens. He had seen prisoners treated to beer from Warden Van De Carr's own icebox.

Hugh O'Brien said he had been a keeper in the prison for twelve years, and that in his opinion O'Shea was competent. On the other hand, Keeper James O'C. Graley testified that he believed the defendant was incompetent.

E. M. Bates Pleads Guilty.

Edward M. Bates, colored, nineteen years old, of 214 West Forty-second Street, who was indicted for murder in the first degree for killing his wife, Virginia, Sept. 28 last, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, before Judge Newburger, in General Sessions, yesterday. The plea was offered by the defendant's counsel, Joseph Moss, of the firm of Howe & Hummel, and was accepted by Assistant District Attorney Osborne. Bates quarreled with his wife, in West Forty-eighth Street, and accused her of receiving the attentions of another man. He then pulled out a revolver and shot her in the neck. The only penalty that can be inflicted is imprisonment for life.

Sale of Organdie.

Commencing To-day, January 26th,

100,000 yards French Organdie Cloth,—printed in a variety of designs, including floral patterns and novelty stripes.

Suitable for shirt waists, Summer gowns, negligee and matinee sacques.

75,000 yds. at 15 cts. per yd.
25,000 " " 12½ " " "

Usual Price 25 to 35 cts. per yard.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE

Corporation Counsel Whalen and Fire Commissioner Scannell Praised for Reducing Expenses.

NO MORE EXTRA COUNSEL FEES

Budget of the Charities Department Again Turned Back by the Mayor, Who Objected to an Item for Wet Nurses.

Mayor Van Wyck went along yesterday afternoon swinging the axe which is to cut the estimates submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the various departments in a manner that made the politicians who are awaiting fat places look very glum. Incidentally he took advantage of the opportunity to mention that he was raised on a bottle, and also to commend both Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell and Corporation Counsel John Whalen for their attempts to economize in the administration of their departments.

The Corporation Counsel said never a word while his provisional estimate was being read, but allowed the figures, with the notes that accompanied them, to explain themselves. His budget showed that while the Corporation Counsel asked for $899,758, which was an apparent increase of $112,608 over the amount allowed the law departments of New York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City last year, it would really mean a saving of $217,035.71, based on the figures given for extra services.

Mr. Whalen's report brought out very strongly the fact that large sums of money have been expended by the city in counsel fees paid to special counsel retained to protect the city's interests in special cases. In addition it pointed out that the work formerly done by special attorneys for the Fire, Building, and Health Departments and for the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards would hereafter be conducted by attachés of the Corporation Counsel's office.

The Special Counsel Fees.

The extra expenditures for special counsel fees under the former Administration were detailed in Mr. Whalen's report as follows:

Counsel in Elm Street widening proceeding, $26,270.36; amounts paid to special counsel in condemnation proceedings in the former City of New York, $156,554.01; paid to counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission from Nov. 1, 1896, to Nov. 1, 1897, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden, and Tracy, Boardman & Platt jointly, $29,445.64; amount paid to sixty special attorneys employed by various Governmental bodies consolidated, (estimated,) $60,000.

"What's that?" interrupted the Mayor, as the Secretary started to read further; "is it possible that the eminent Brooklyn reformer, Mr. Shepard, got his fingers into this pie?"

Then the Secretary read through a long list, which showed that special counsel in condemnation proceedings were paid as follows:

E. H. Hawke, Jr., Speedway	$13,599.95
Fort George Park	9,166.74
Total	$22,766.69
Thomas Allison, Speedway	$20,000.00
West Side Park	5,000.00
Additional Speedway	5,000.00
Five schoolhouse sites	7,500.00
Total	$37,500.00
William M. Irving, Little Italy Park	$15,727.80
Albert Bach, Colonial Park	4,800.00
Franklin Bartlett, St. Nicholas Park	12,000.00
Riverside Park	16,500.00
Total	$28,500.00
Peter B. Olney, three school sites	$4,000.00
Charles N. Harris, seven school sites	5,500.00
Roger Foster, Health Board condemnations	9,559.52
Total	$126,354.01
William G. Choate and Henry C. M. Ingraham, East River Bridge	$30,000.00
Total	$156,354.01

Commissioner Scannell was the first head of a department to appear before the board when the session opened. The Fire Commissioner was evidently prepared to undergo an ordeal such as many of the heads of departments have undergone recently, for he carried with him a large batch of documents to explain his demands and to show why the money was necessary. He explained first that he had divided his budget into two divisions, one for Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond, and the other for Brooklyn and Queens. For the first-named division he asked $2,602,881, which he explained was a decrease of almost $6,000 over last year's appropriation.

The Mayor Agreeably Surprised.

"A decrease?" almost shouted the Mayor. "Why, that's all right."

Mr. Scannell explained that $13,000 had been cut off from headquarters, of which $6,000 was added to the Marshal's office.

"How about Queens?" asked the Mayor.

"Well, we have no data to go on over there, and, besides, seventy new men were put on the force over there just before the consolidation. Some of them, I understand, are eighty years old."

"Well, never mind, we'll find a way to get rid of them," assured the Mayor.

Commissioner Lantry of the Department of Correction and his Deputy, Mr. Fanning, were called next for the Mayor's axe, but they succeeded in convincing him that rigid economy was being enforced in the department. Commissioner Lantry showed that only a month before his term of office expired, Commissioner Wright had increased the office salaries by $8,300, but this item had been chopped out again by Commissioner Lantry. He asked for $515,775, for Manhattan and Bronx, an increase of $27,675, and $172,240 for Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens.

Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller was given another chance to explain the increase he asks for in his provisional estimate.

"Most of it, Mr. Mayor," he answered, "is for wet nurses."

"Wet nurses?" shouted the Mayor. "Why have them and not a bottle?"

"The children do not seem to thrive on the bottle," said Commissioner Keller, and at this the Mayor drew himself up in his chair and remarked impressively.

"I was raised on a bottle, Mr. Keller, and I'm pretty lusty. I don't see why other children cannot thrive in the same way."

"But if your Honor would make an examination of the buildings on Randall's Island," said Mr. Keller, "you would see the necessity of providing more money. The Department of Charities is a disgrace to the city."

The Mayor bridled at this, and, after telling Mr. Keller that his criticism on a city that expended $3,000,000 on its charities was unfounded, told him to get further figures to bear out his estimate.

The estimates submitted by the various departments were as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION.

Manhattan and Bronx	$515,775.00
Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens	172,240.00
Total	$688,415.00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Manhattan, Richmond, and Bronx	$2,602,881.00
Brooklyn and Queens	1,767,233.70
Total	$4,370,114.70

B. Altman & Co.

Have made large reductions in the prices of a number of styles of

FUR GARMENTS and FUR ARTICLES

of every description, to effect an immediate Sale.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

CORPORATION COUNSEL'S OFFICE.

Salaries of Corporation Counsel and of assistants, clerks, and employes in the main office	$214,400.00
Contingent counsel fees	40,000.00
General contingencies, including deficiencies	40,000.00
Salaries of assistants, clerks, and employes of Brooklyn office	66,158.00
Salaries of employes of the Bureau for the Recovery of Penalties	19,200.00
Salaries of employes of the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes	8,000.00
Salaries for assistants for matters relating to the Counties of Queens and Richmond	6,000.00
Salaries for two assistants for matters relating to the Department of Buildings	8,000.00
Services of two attorneys for matters relating to the Department of Health	8,000.00
Total	$399,758.00
Amount allowed last year for law department of New York City	$212,550.00
Allowed last year for law department of Brooklyn	70,000.00
Allowed last year for law department of Long Island City	5,000.00
Total	$287,550.00
Increase asked	112,208.00

HEALTH BOARD'S EFFICIENCY.

A Reply to the Medical Society's Criticism of the Vaccine and Antitoxine Bureau.

A statement was made public in the offices of the Board of Health yesterday in reply to the New York Medical Society's criticism of the vaccine and antitoxine bureaus. The Medical Society is believed to be back of the bill before the Legislature intended to abolish the bureaus. The statement is as follows:

The bill introduced by Senator Brush in the Legislature of the State of New York strikes at the root of the efficiency of the Department of Health. It is acknowledged by everybody interested in sanitary matters and provisions for the promotion of health that New York City is most efficiently cared for in this respect. The evidence of this is shown by the low death rate and the facility with which epidemics of contagious diseases are prevented. The fact stands to-day that within the confines of this big city there is not one case of smallpox. This in itself in a season of the year when smallpox is usually prevalent is an unanswerable argument as to the need of the vaccine bureau and laboratory as at present conducted.

Objections are brought to the sale of vaccine by this department, but it can be readily seen by any fair-minded person who will look into it that the only way in which to keep a large supply of pure vaccine matter on hand is to keep the laboratory in continuous operation. There are times when there is a surplus, and it would be willful waste to throw this away. Besides, any physician in the city who is willing to make a report to the department of the success or non-success of vaccination can have the vaccine free. The whole department is conducted in the interest of the citizens of New York, and the sale of vaccine is a legitimate effort to reduce the expense of this protection of the citizens, and tends toward economy in the administration of the department.

The same arguments apply to antitoxine, but there is additional force when it is considered that this department was the pioneer in producing antitoxine in this country. The cost of antitoxine is so great in any place not subsidized, as this branch of the department is, that the price of it cannot be a burden to physicians as well as patients. Diphtheria is most liable to occur in the tenement house districts and among the poor, who would be unable to purchase antitoxine if its protection by the direction of this department, under the subsidy granted to it by the city, did not reduce the price to its present low figure.

The Board of Health of New York should not be trammeled by legislative enactment. That would prevent it from taking the most practical scientific measures, using the most practical business methods for preserving the health of the people; and this bill of Senator Brush's aims at the restriction of the usefulness of this department. As to any objections that can be brought to the work of the department by physicians, it would seem sufficient answer that seven-tenths of its employes are trained physicians, paid by the city, and subject to call at any time by any citizen for sanitary relief or for the prevention of the spread of contagious disease.

It is due to all these facts that New York is the most healthful and desirable place to live—where large crowds can congregate in business centres, in dry goods stores, at theatres, and can jostle one another in the street cars without fear of infectious or contagious disease.

CONTEST MR. BARSON'S WILL.

His Sons Allege Undue Influence—All Property Left to His Daughter.

The contest of the will of Charles Barson began yesterday before Surrogate Arnold. Barson left the whole of his property, which includes a hotel at Third and Tremont Avenues, to his daughter, Mrs. Selina Pritchard. Mrs. Agnes K. Murphy-Mulligan and her husband, William J. Mulligan, are the witnesses, the will having been drawn in September last by Mrs. Mulligan, who is a real estate dealer and a member of the Real Estate Exchange. She was also named as executrix without bonds.

William and Charles Barson, sons of the testator, allege undue influence, and that Mr. Mulligan, one of the witnesses, benefits under the will. Mr. and Mrs. Mulligan denied both charges on the stand. Mr. Mulligan testified that Barson said he would not mention his sons in the will because they did not care anything about him. He admitted that his wife called Mr. Barson "Papa," and that the latter called her "My child Aggie." Mrs. Mulligan said that when requested to draw the will she suggested that the sons be mentioned, but the father refused.

Her examination will be resumed to-day.

TRIED TO KILL HIS MOTHER.

Insane Man Arrested After Pursuing Her with a Knife.

John L. McCarthy, thirty years old, of 269 Maujer Street, Williamsburg, was taken to the Flatbush Insane Asylum yesterday afternoon violently insane. He first showed the symptoms two weeks ago, when he told his mother he was satisfied she had designs upon his life. He tried to stab her with a knife, and the woman fled from the house. Neighbors quieted McCarthy, and his mother returned to her rooms. She then sent for her married daughter, Mrs. Mary McDonald, who lives at 158 Eckford Street, to stay with her.

When Mrs. McDonald got to her mother's house, her brother declared he would kill her at the first opportunity. On Friday last McCarthy became so violent that his mother and sister were obliged to leave. They went to the Stagg Street Police Station for assistance.

The asylum wagon was sent to the house, but McCarthy saw it coming, jumped out of a second-story window and disappeared. He did not return to the house until yesterday afternoon, when he at once produced a knife, and chased his mother and sister through the house. They escaped, and ran to the police station. McCarthy was captured after a rough-and-tumble fight, and taken to the asylum.

Schooner Zenobia Lost.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 25.—A dispatch received here from Jonesport, Me., today announced the loss of the Gloucester schooner Zenobia, of seventy-eight tons, on Moosbec Island, near Jonesport. The Zenobia ran ashore late Sunday night during a storm. The value of the vessel and outfit was placed at $45,000. The crew escaped in safety.

For colds that come in the night, you cannot have medicine too handy, and the right medicine is Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

B. Altman & Co.

Are Now Introducing The Following Late . . . .

PARIS NOVELTIES:

THE EMPIRE BRASSIERE
CORSET-CHEMISE.

THE STRAIGHT FRONT
RIBBON CORSET.

THE EMBROIDERED MOUSSELINE DE SOIE
BRASSIERE.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

RAPID TRANSIT PROBLEMS

Committee of Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company Appointed to Discuss Them.

WAITING TO HEAR FROM MR. ORR

Course Pursued by President Gould Unanimously Approved—Statements by Members of the Board—Wall Street's View.

A special committee was appointed yesterday by the Directorate of the Manhattan Railway Company to consider the questions raised in the communications between President Gould and the Rapid Transit Commission. At the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission Monday President Orr was authorized to write to Mr. Gould asking for more definite specifications of his scheme of rapid transit facilities. As soon as that letter is received the committee appointed yesterday will meet and decide finally at what points the Manhattan Company can meet the requisitions of the commission. Mr. Orr is at work on the letter, and it will probably be delivered to-day or to-morrow.

The Directors of the Manhattan Company were in session less than one hour. There were present President Gould, Russell Sage, Samuel Sloan, Robert M. Galloway, Edwin Gould, Donald Mackay, G. P. Morosini, Amos L. Hopkins, Marcellus Hartley, John T. Terry, and Howard and F. J. Gould. There was little or no discussion of rapid transit plans, although the meeting was announced as for that purpose. President Orr's letter of Jan. 17 was read, and President Gould's reply of Jan. 20 was unanimously approved as conveying the full sentiment of the Directors.

The Committee Selected.

President Gould announced that he had learned unofficially that the Rapid Transit Commission purposed communicating with the company further, and this committee was appointed to take charge of all matters pertaining to rapid transit, and with full power to negotiate with the Rapid Transit Commission: Russell Sage, Marcellus Hartley, and Robert M. Galloway, with President Gould ex officio.

Nothing further was done in the matter, and the subjects of an extension of the road and of the much-talked-of change from steam to electricity as a motive power were not even mentioned.

When the meeting was over President Gould said the Manhattan Company was acting in good faith, and would do all that it possibly could toward solving the problem of rapid transit. He declined to say what reply would be made to the resolution adopted at Monday's meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission, preferring not to discuss it until he had received it officially.

Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, also declared "the Manhattan Company is acting in good faith—perfect good faith. There is nothing to do now but to await developments."

Giovanni P. Morosini of the board said the company is ready to do the right thing, as the work of the committee just appointed will prove to the public. The company, he said, is in favor of immediate rapid transit, and would not allow its activity to be interfered with by any technical difficulties. The objection to crossing Broadway raised at the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission would, he declared, be considered, and if found well taken, acquiesced in. All propositions shown to be impracticable would be dropped, and the practicable plans would be tested without delay.

Wall Street's View of It.

When the personnel of the committee appointed to discuss the matter of rapid transit was made public there was considerable talk down Wall Street way as to the real—not the announced—stand the railway company proposed taking. Few could be found who believed that a committee with George J. Gould and Russell Sage on it would yield to any representations of the Rapid Transit Commission. With the impossibility of finding any syndicate to build an underground road under the stipulations imposed by the Appellate Division, and the certainty that the administration does not approve the plan and will veto any move calling for its construction at municipal expense, the Rapid Transit Commission, it was argued, must either confess itself at a standstill or adopt the Manhattan Company controls the situation.

Under those circumstances, it was hard to believe, the down-town financiers said, that the company would permit of any dictation or consent to the adoption of any plans but those that suited itself.

The counsel of one of the syndicates organized to bid for the construction of the underground road summed up the situation thus:

"The Manhattan Company is on top. If the city is to have rapid transit in the near future that company must furnish it, and if that company does not get the best of any bargain it makes it will be because, in a spirit of compassion for the city's helplessness, the Directors have departed far from the traditions of their former business transactions."

Rapid Transit Commission's Expenses.

Under the direction of Commissioner of Accounts Owens, two accountants started an examination yesterday into the accounts of the Rapid Transit Commission. The accounts run back to 1891, since which time the commission has expended $377,391.60. The amounts expended yearly for the last three years were: 1895, $42,190.92; 1896, $92,811.77, and 1897, $67,263.74.

GOVERNORS ISLAND FOR A PARK.

Mayor Favors Its Purchase, but Objects to the Expense at Present.

E. B. Dunn, the weather forecaster, called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday to urge him to favor Congressman Bradley's bill, which provides for the purchase of Governors Island from the United States, by the city, for use as a park.

The Mayor, said Mr. Dunn, after the interview, favored the plan, but as he has already placed himself on record as opposed to the additional expenditure of money for the acquisition of small parks this year, he could not give the matter his attention at once.

The forts and buildings on the island, Mr. Dunn explained yesterday, need not be torn down, but could be preserved with the proposed park at a small cost to the city.

"Reputation is a thing that holds men in awe."

With the reputation for the very finest in ready-made clothing, we have, with some, the reputation for high prices—men who want a good suit at a "little price," don't always think of us.

Curious, when we have bargains all the year round; have now, some suits at $15, that have "stepped down" from $20; some at $16 and $18, that are "deserters" from the $22 and $25 ranks.

Walking-coat suits, single and double-breasted sack suits.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

E. J. RATCLIFFE INDICTED.

The Actor Will Be Arraigned To-day to Plead, on the Charge of Perjury.

Edward J. Ratcliffe, the actor, was indicted for perjury by the Grand Jury yesterday. He will be arraigned to-day to plead to the indictment before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions.

The witnesses who appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday were Assistant District Attorney D. Frank Lloyd, who is the complainant in the case; Caroline Ravenhill, the Englishwoman who alleges that she is the actor's first wife, and Thomas Osborne, the court stenographer, who took the testimony at Ratcliffe's trial for assaulting his wife, the daughter of Peter De Lacy.

The Englishwoman produced the certificate of her marriage to Ratcliffe, and Mr. Osborne swore to taking the testimony of the actor when the latter said he had never been married before. When the case comes to trial it is expected that some interesting points will be brought out concerning the law relating to perjury.

SILK MILL TO BE STARTED.

A Branch Plant of Duplan & Co. of Lyons, France, to be Erected at South Bethlehem.

In consequence of negotiations just concluded in this city a branch mill of the silk house of L. Duplan & Co. of Lyons, France, is to be established at South Bethlehem, Penn. The Lehigh Valley Silk Company and the New York silk firm of Cozzens, Elbers & Prankard are interested in this project, which it is believed will have the effect of reducing the market price of a certain grade of silk. In view of the present high tariff on foreign-made silks the American trade of Duplan & Co. has suffered of late from domestic competition, and members of that firm deemed it necessary to take immediate steps to protect its interests in this country.

A plant of moderate proportions will be started at South Bethlehem early in the Spring, and if the venture proves successful the plant will be enlarged. The new mill will begin with about 200 looms. Mr. John B. Cozzens said yesterday:

"If this experiment is successful our capital stock of $100,000 will be increased, and about 500 looms will be put in motion. It is proposed to import the raw material direct from Italy and Japan, so that the expense will be comparatively light."

At the outset only a common grade of silk will be manufactured, the finer grades being put out as the experiment develops.

ERNEST E. BALDWIN APPOINTED.

District Attorney Burnett Makes Him His First Assistant.

Ernest E. Baldwin, a son of Judge George E. Baldwin of Canton, Ohio, was yesterday appointed by United States District Attorney Henry L. Burnett as his First Assistant, and placed in charge of the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York. Mr. Baldwin took the oath of office before United States Commissioner Alexander, and at once relieved Jason Hinman, who was appointed by Mr. Macfarlane.

Mr. Baldwin has for the past seven years been a member of the law firm of Ullo, Ruebsamen & Baldwin of this city. He was born at Canton, Ohio, thirty-five years ago, and was graduated from Allegheny College, at Meadville, Penn., in the class of '84.

SNOW SUCCEEDED BY RAIN.

White Carpet Transformed into Slush by Rising Temperature.

Threatening weather, with winds from the east and the sky beclouded, prevailed yesterday till 3:55 o'clock in the afternoon, when snow began to fall. There had been rising temperature throughout the day, and at 3 P. M. the maximum of the daylight hours was attained, at 33 degrees. When the snow came, therefore, it was of the wet, heavy kind that promised to melt, but it somehow managed to cling to all that it alighted on and form a base for the following flakes.

If the mercury had just then dropped a little there might have been sleighing today, for by 8 o'clock last evening there was an inch and a half of snow on the ground. But the mercury, instead, went higher, and a few minutes after 8 o'clock the flakes gave place to a fine drizzle, very wet, that soon after turned into well-defined rain, and turned the streets into slush.

MASCOT MONKEY A CLEVER TAR.

"Cheeky," of the Big Ship Clyde, Knows About Things Nautical.

The British ship Clyde, Capt. Hilder, here from Calcutta with a cargo of jute butts, which is unloading at the foot of Noble Street, Greenpoint, has a mascot called Cheeky. It is a foot high, and it is a monkey of some East Indian species. Capt. Hilder hasn't its pedigree, and Cheeky is not interested in his ancestry. He is, however, thoroughly interested in seamanship, and plumes himself in being the most agile tar aboard the lofty sparred Clyde.

He is familiar with every stick, stay, and halyard, and is equally at home in the forecastle or on quarterdeck, in the galley, or up aloft. He dresses to suit the changing climes of the big ship's voyaging, and is always nautical. He at present wears a blue woolen sailor suit and cap, all made by the sailors, and he can hitch his trousers as dexterously as the best trained comic opera sailorman. When he isn't busy overseeing the setting or taking in of sail, he delights the crew with his antics, and they have taught him to somersault forward and backward—"for'ard" and "aft" are the terms he understands—and he can do double and single.

He is particularly graceful in his handsprings, but funniest when he spiels. He is quite too dignified to travel on all fours. He stands quite erect, always. He believes in promptness, too, and at eight bells he jumps for his tin cup and parades off to the sailors' mess, sitting with the men and sharing their "grub." He seems able to count, for he always understands eight bells, and is the first to respond. The sailors have tried to fool him, but they can't.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA
in French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS.
Evening performances at 8 o'clock. Matinées at 2.
TO-NIGHT ..... "Lohengrin"
Mmes. Gadski, Staudigl; MM. Rothmühl, (first reappearance in America,) Fischer, Bispham, Staudigl. Conduct